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Foreign Agricultural Service

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Horticultural Products Review

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. export earnings from horticultural products shipped to offshore destinations (countries other than Canada*) during April totaled $255 million, 9 percent above April 1986. Increased shipments of fresh grapefruit, prunes, citrus juice, asparagus, canned corn, and beer and wine largely were responsible for the good showing. April results marked the seventh consecutive month of improved export performance during the current fiscal year (FY) 1987 beginning this past October. Horticultural export value over the period reached $1.5 billion, $230 million above the same 7 month period in FY 1986. Export sales appear to be gaining momentum as the weakened dollar generates increased buying interest for U.S. fresh and processed fruit and vegetables in overseas markets. Additionally, many items are benefitting from FAS funded export promotion activities carried out under USDA's Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) Program. In FY 1987, funding for TEA programs for horticultural products will total $57 million, or 52 percent of the total allocation of $110 million. Items covered by these programs include fresh citrus, apples, pears, grapes, walnuts, almonds, dried prunes, raisins, canned fruit, frozen potatoes, and wines. (Summary continued on Page 2.)

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

SUMMARY

In dollar terms, sales gains during the first seven months of FY 1987 were as follows:

1.	Fresh Grapefruit	59%	7.	Dried Prunes	33%
2.	Fresh Apples	10%	8.	Dehydrated Onions	27%
3.	Fresh Grapes	25%	9.	Frozen French Fries	37%
4.	Fresh Pears	18%	10.	In-shell Walnuts	36%
5.	Canned Peaches	29%	11.	Prepared Almonds	82%
6.	Raisins	10%	12.	Still Wines	73%

In every instance, with the exception of almonds, these increases were accompanied by increased tonnage. A few of the above increases reflect a low base the previous year, but for the most part, the increases are bonafide export gains.

UPDATE

General Developments

--The Government of Mexico has eliminated import licensing requirements for several horticultural commodities. The end of licensing was accompanied by changes in import tariff rates. As of May 1, 1987, the tariff rates are as follows:

Category	Description	Ad Valorem Import Tariff (Percent) Old	New
07.02.A.999*	Other Vegetables (Fresh or Chilled)	None	40
07.03.A.00	Onions (Cooked or not, frozen)	10	40
07.03.A.999	Other Vegetables (Provisionally Preserved)	22.5	40
08.10.A.001*	Frozen Fruit (not containing sugar)	22.5	4
22.05.A.001**	Liqueur Wines	N/A	30
22.05.A.002**	Champagne	N/A	30
22.05.A.003**	Red, White or Rose Wines	N/A	30
22.05.A.004**	Fortified Wine	N/A	30
22.05.A.999**	Other Grape Wine	N/A	30
22.07.A.001**	Wine Coolers	N/A	30

* Subject to an import permit from the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development (SECOFI).

** As of May 13, 1987, tariff rates on these commodities when imported into the free-trade zone will be only 20 percent of the regular Mexican import tariff (i.e., 6 percent) and may be imported without an import license. However, when imported into the rest of Mexico, these same commodities require import licenses from SECOFI.

The free trade zone includes the area within 20 kilometers of the Mexico-U.S and Mexico-Guatemala border. It also includes Northwestern Sonora and the entire states of Baja California, Baja California Sur, and Quintana Roo.

--In May 1987 a Canadian Parliamentary Standing Committee issued recommendations on food irradiation and the labeling of irradiated food in Canada. The Committee's major recommendations are: (a) that irradiation of food by any form of ionizing energy continue to be regulated as a food additive; (b) that the list of irradiated foods and doses approved under current regulations not be expanded; and (c) that a consultative panel be established to study food irradiation and to act as an advisory body to the federal government. These recommendations may delay indefinitely the development of new regulatory proposals on irradiation (see Horticultural Products Review, May 1987).

--The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) invites your firm to participate in the U.S. National Pavilion at the Middle East Food and Equipment Exhibition (MEFEX), Manama, Bahrain, February 27-March 2, 1988. MEFEX is the largest food and equipment show in the Middle East. In 1986, over 300 firms and organizations from 31 countries exhibited their product lines. Firms participating in the U.S. Pavilion reported sales of $12 million. MEFEX '86 also attracted over 4,500 trade visitors from the Arabian Gulf States. Moreover, the Arabian Gulf States represent a $40 billion food market. The U.S. Pavilion at MEFEX '88 will feature 33 booths and is sponsored by FAS. Participation in the U.S. National Pavilion provides exhibitors with lower exhibition costs and greater product exposure than if they participate individually. In addition, assistance is available in booth preparation, product shipping, and customs clearance.

To obtain an application for MEFEX '88 and details on the show, please contact: MEFEX '88, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 4649 South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, Attention: Ron Verdonk, (202) 475-3418.

Citrus and Products

--Chilean exports of lemons are expected to benefit from increased supplies of exportable grade fruit coming from the winter crop which is harvested beginning in June. Shipments to the United States will be strongest in July and August at which time Chile's offer prices will be attractive and U.S. import demand at its seasonal peak. In recent months, lemon prices in Chile have soared due to a short summer crop, an increase in price for substitutes such as vinegar, and a stronger-than-usual demand for lemons for use with fish during the Easter holiday period. During January-April, the average retail price of lemons was recorded at $0.23 per pound, up 87 percent in real terms from the same period a year earlier. Lemon exports for 1987 are forecast at approximately the same level as 1986. The decline in export volume in 1986 was due to smaller shipments to the United States. In contrast, exports to the European Community increased markedly and are expected to show additional gains in 1987.

The long-term outlook for Chilean exports of lemons is bright based on projected growth in Chile's lemon production. Growers have turned to higher density planting which has resulted in an eleven percent increase in the number of lemon trees in the two most important growing regions between 1982 and 1986. Over the same period, non-bearing trees increased from 9 to 17 percent of the total tree population.

CHILE: LEMON EXPORTS

Country	1985	1986
	---------Metric Tons-------	
United States	6,514	3,117
Netherlands	656	1,318
West Germany	399	441
Belgium	227	28
Sweden	134	---
United Kingdom	64	82
Argentina	51	33
Canada	3	---
Total	8,048	5,069

Fresh Non-Citrus

--U.S. apple exports recovered during the 1986/87 season, halting the downward trend of recent years. Exports from July 1986 to April 1987 are up 11 percent compared with a similar 1985/86 period. Exports to Scandinavia, up 48 percent, show the biggest increase. A 28-percent increase in exports to Taiwan was insufficient to offset decreases in Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Singapore. As a result, exports to the Pacific Rim are down 8 percent. Exports for the full 1986/87 season are not expected to exceed 180,000 tons. Full-season exports from 1982/83 to 1985/86 were 273,300, 222,400, 210,000 and 152,800 tons, respectively.

Dried Fruit and Treenuts

--On May 14, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), formally requested consultation with the Government of India as part of its investigation of the California Almond Growers' Exchange's Section 301 complaint against Indian restrictions to almond imports. Consultations are scheduled for June 19 in Geneva under Article XXIII:1 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and Article 4.2 of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures.

Other Processed Fruit

--On June 3 the Government of Japan announced a grape juice import quota of 1,500 metric tons (5:1 concentrate basis) for the April 1987-March 1988 Japanese fiscal year (JFY). Depending on the domestic supply and demand situation, after this season's grape crop the Japanese Government is expected to allocate an additional 3,000 to 4,000-ton quota later this fiscal year.

Over 90 percent of Japanese grape juice imports come from the United States, with Brazil and a few other countries supplying the remainder. Total grape juice quotas allocated in recent years were 3,500 tons for JFY 1984, 4,000 tons for JFY 1985 and 4,500 tons for JFY 1986. In an attempt to have these quota restrictions removed, the United States has begun panel proceedings through the trade dispute settlement mechanism of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

--Northern Hemisphere canned deciduous fruit supplies at the beginning of the 1987/88 marketing year are at their lowest level in several seasons. Stocks of canned peaches and fruit mixtures are 20 to 25 percent below last year's levels, despite persistent large carryovers of low-grade peaches in Greece. Stocks of canned pears, canned cherries, and canned plums have dropped even more in percentage terms.

In the United States, imports of all canned fruits except apricots have dropped markedly in the last year while exports--especially to Japan--have benefited from promotion programs and a weaker dollar. In the European Community, Greece has continued to increase peach output, although this year's crop was damaged by spring storms. Greek exports have cut into Italy's traditional markets. Spain's exports dropped sharply during its first year of EC membership, with both economic and natural factors to blame. Japan reversed a long-term slide and increased its imports of canned fruit to the highest levels in several years. (See tables on page 30 of this circular)

Vegetables

--On May 15, 1987, Taiwan announced a reduction in the import duty on frozen potatoes from 30 percent ad valorem to 25 percent. This reduction officially will be considered temporary until it is reviewed by the legislative Yuan and included in a revision of the tariff schedule.

Wine, Beer and Hops

--The EC has banned new vineyard plantings until Aug. 31, 1990, to address the wine surplus problem. Authorization for new plantings may be granted however, for high-quality wines, for "mother" plantations, and for member states with production less than 25,000 hectoliters (717,000 gallons) per year.

The new regulation places restrictions on the system of aid for storage of table wine and grape must. EC storage programs include short term (3 months), long term (9 months) and extended storage (4 months after completion of initial 9 months). Under the new system, long-term storage contracts for table wine may be approved only for certain wines, and grape must intended for the manufacture of grape juice will no longer be eligible for long-term storage contracts. The EC will reserve the right to shorten the period of time (generally 9 months) during which long-term contracts may be issued depending upon the market situation.

In addition, producers of wine grapes and grape must will report quantities produced from the previous harvest and stocks from the current and previous years. Imports will be reported separately.

BRAZIL'S ORANGE JUICE SUPPLIES INCREASE MODERATELY

Summary: Brazil's frozen concentrate orange juice (FCOJ) supplies in 1987/88 season (July-June) will be up slightly from last season. Exports to the United States are expected to be about the same as last season. Exports to Western Europe may continue the uptrend started last season.

Brazil's 1986/87 season was marked by:
- large incoming stocks of FCOJ,
- a smaller crop,
- a delayed harvest because of drought during the first bloom period.
- a sharp decline in processing,
- a low price for processing fruit,
- an unusually big jump in fresh orange consumption, and
- a recovery in FCOJ exports to Europe, prompted by lower prices and the lower valued U.S. dollar.

The 1987/88 season will see a recovery in the crop to near the 1985 level, and a return to a more normal level of fresh fruit consumption. Incoming inventories of FCOJ are very low and consist only of technical or "pipeline" stocks. Thus, the anticipated increase in production will boost FCOJ supplies by a very modest level. Brazilian processors are anticipating stable prices through the coming season.

Note in the production, supply, and distribution table on the following page that FCOJ production and exports for Brazilian states other than Sao Paulo are now shown separately. Some other data in the table have been revised in order to make them agree with official FCOJ export data. FCOJ export statistics now include tangerine juice exports which range from 2,000 to 12,000 tons of concentrate per year.

Growers: A 1984 survey, which excluded growers with fewer than 500 trees, found 13,800 citrus growers in Sao Paulo. It found that trees in Sao Paulo were distributed as follows:

FARM SIZE	NUMBER OF TREES	NUMBER OF FARMS
(trees)	(percent)	(percent)
500 - 12,000	42	87
12,000 - 40,000	30	11
Over 40,000	28	2

About 6 or 7 percent of Sao Paulo's orange trees, with 8 or 9 percent of the state's production, belong to the two families which own all or part of Brazil's two largest citrus processing plants. Both families are planting trees at a rate faster than other growers; thus their share of production is likely to increase.

BRAZIL: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORANGES AND FCOJ 1/

ITEM	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
ORANGES, SAO PAULO	- - - - - - - - -	Million Boxes 2/	- - - - - - - - -						
Production 3/	155	170	180	195	200	205	239	220	240
Fresh Consump.	29	30	24	32	33	18	17	58	28
Fresh Exports	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Processed	124	138	155	161	165	185	220	160	210
FCOJ, BRAZIL	- - - 1,000 Metric Tons, 65 Degrees Brix 4/ - - - -								
Begin. Stocks	30	71	55	50	98	35	44	230	40
Production									
Sao Paulo	435	492	597	564	610	768	860	580	780
Other States	0	1	5	4	11	16	15	15	20
Total	435	493	602	568	621	784	875	595	800
SUPPLY	465	564	657	618	719	819	919	825	840
Domes. Consump.	11	12	13	13	13	10	15	20	15
Exports									
Sao Paulo	383	496	589	503	660	749	659	750	765
Other States	0	1	5	4	11	16	15	15	20
Total	383	497	594	507	671	765	674	765	785
Ending Stocks	71	55	50	98	35	44	230	40	40
FCOJ YIELD, SAO PAULO	- -								
Kg/box	3.51	3.57	3.85	3.50	3.70	4.15	3.91	3.63	3.71
Boxes/MT FCOJ	285	280	260	285	270	241	256	276	269
42 gal/box	1.21	1.23	1.33	1.21	1.27	1.43	1.35	1.25	1.28

1/ Harvest and processing usually begin in late April or early May. The marketing season for FCOJ begins on July 1 of each year indicated. 2/ 40.8 kg. or 90 lbs. 3/ Includes oranges produced in Sao Paulo's commercial citrus zone plus tangerines & tangors utilized for processing as well as a small amount of oranges produced in neighboring Minas Gerais State which are processed in Sao Paulo. 4/ One metric ton at 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix.

A study conducted by Sao Paulo's State Secretariat of Agriculture (1) found that citrus was the major agricultural activity on most of the state's farms with citrus trees. Overall, citrus accounted for over 60 percent of revenue on these farms in 1982/83. Coffee ranked a distant second.

Grower Price: The grower price for oranges for processing in 1985/86, spurred by a bidding war among the processors, reached a record high in a range equivalent to \$3.00 to \$4.00 per box. Because of the high cost of fruit FCOJ returns did not cover total processing costs.

In 1986/87 processors offered growers the alternative of a flat 14 cruzados (about $1.00) per box or a participation (profit sharing) plan which will net participants about $1.37 per box. About 60 percent of 1986/87 fruit was delivered at the 14 cruzado price. The remainder came under the participation plan or other special arrangements such as deliveries by cooperative members or large growers selling under special arrangements. The average price for all fruit purchased in 1986/87 is estimated at $1.15.

By early May of this year processors had agreed to purchase about 95 percent of anticipated 1987/88 season fruit supplies. Contracting began in March with all Sao Paulo processors offering only a standard participation contract. The fear of additional anti-dumping actions by the U.S. Government as well as the longstanding request by growers for some form of profit sharing motivated the introduction of the common participation contract this season.

The contract specifies that the growers' final price for oranges will be based on the average of daily "nearby" quotations on the New York futures market for FCOJ during July 1987-June 1988, less a uniform estimate of processing, tax, and marketing costs. Growers will receive interim payments totaling 39 cruzados per box. The final profit sharing payment is to be made on July 10, 1988.

At the time the contracts were signed, it was thought that the interim payments would be equivalent to about $1.00 per box which also is roughly equal to the variable cost of orange production in Sao Paulo. Higher than anticipated inflation will bring the dollar equivalent of the 39 cruzados below $1.00. In the participation plan formula, processing and marketing costs used to determine the value of fruit are calculated in dollars.

SAO PAULO: PROJECTED GROWER RETURNS FOR ORANGES, 1987/88
(Assuming July 87-June 88 U.S. Average Price of $1.30/p.s.)

Item	Unit	Moderate Devalue	Rapid Devalue
Ave. N.Y. price	$/MT	1,863	1,863
LESS Process & mktg costs	$/MT	1,308	1,308
Fruit value	$/MT	533	533
Ave. Cz$/$ exchange	$/Cz$	97	150
Fruit value	Cz$/MT	53,835	83,250
Juice yield	boxes/MT	280	280
Fruit value	Cz$/box	192	297
LESS Interim payments	Cz$/box	39	39
Final payment, 7/88	Cz$/box	153	258
DOLLAR EQUIVALENTS OF PAYMENTS:			
Cz$12 - 3/87	$/box	0.57	0.57
Cz$27 - 10/87 1/88 4/88	$/box	0.29	0.22
Final - 7/88	$/box	0.89	0.63
TOTAL	$/box	1.75	1.42

-Moderate cruzado devaluation rate is 10 percent/month.
-Rapid cruzado devaluation rate is 20 percent/month.

Under the rapid cruzado devaluation assumption--which would be in line with the current trend--an average New York price of $1.20 per pound solids would drag the total grower price down to $1.25 per box. A $1.40 per pound solids price would raise the grower return to $1.57 per box.

This price scheme applies to Peru, Valencia, and Natal varieties of oranges. The price for other orange varieties and for tangerines, which together account for about 5 or 6 percent of fruit processed, will be discounted by 15 and 25 percent, respectively.

Trees: There are 139 million orange trees in Sao Paulo, of which 116 million are bearing (4 years or older), according to the 1987 estimate of the the State Secretariat of Agriculture. The proportion of nonbearing trees is the highest in the northwestern edge of the commercial citrus zone.

According to the State Secretariat data, the number of trees increased greatly in 1985 and 1986.

SAO PAULO: ORANGE TREES
(million trees)

Year	Non bearing	Bearing	Total
1980	20	86	106
1981	22	84	106
1982	19	88	107
1983	19	94	113
1984	17	100	117
1985	21	108	129
1986	25	111	136
1987	23	116	139

SOURCE: Sao Paulo State Secretariat of Agriculture, IEA

New plantings declined sharply in 1986 and 1987 because of grower dissatisfaction with the low price for processing oranges in 1986. Only the large growers, including owners of the two largest processing firms, have continued to plant extensive areas with new groves during the past year. The average productive life of citrus trees in Sao Paulo is about 20 years.

The State Secretariat has estimated the number of tangerine trees at 5.7 million, down sharply from the peak of 10.4 million reached in 1978. Nonbearing tangerine trees are estimated at 400,000.

Problems: Two citrus tree diseases, decline (known as blight in Florida) and citrus canker, threaten the future of Sao Paulo's citrus industry. Decline causes trees to become unproductive. There is no treatment. Cankerous trees must be removed to prevent the spread of the disease.

Plant health officials in Sao Paulo believe that citrus canker, although existent in the commercial citrus zone, is under control. The number of registered outbreaks of the disease has fallen sharply since it was first discovered in the commercial citrus zone in November 1979.

SAO PAULO COMMERCIAL CITRUS ZONE
OUTBREAKS OF CITRUS CANKER

Year	Outbreaks	Trees Removed
1980	163	311,347
1981	75	85,014
1982	28	25,629
1983	12	5,516
1984	25	21,595
1985	6	5,350
1986	4	907

SOURCE: Sao Paulo State Secretariat of Agriculture, CATI

One thousand five hundred (1,500) plant health officials make regular visits to citrus groves to check for citrus canker infections.

The disease decline is more worrisome than canker, but most growers do not perceive it as a major problem. Recent surveys have shown that it affects more than five percent of the orange trees in Sao Paulo. A survey that followed 1.5 million trees in 12 different municipalities (counties) of the State for four years (1982-1985) found that the incidence of decline in the groves tracked increased form 1.3 percent in the first year to 6.1 percent in the last year (2).

Researchers in Brazil have determined that trees on Rangpur Lime, by far the most popular rootstock for orange trees in Sao Paulo, are particularly susceptible to decline, and that trees on several other rootstocks are much less susceptible to the disease. Nevertheless, most new plantings in Sao Paulo continue to be made on Rangpur Lime.

Production Outlook: In Sao Paulo, the overall mood about the future of citrus production is optimistic. Returns to citrus farming vary widely from year to year, but citrus growers today see no better alternative crop. The 12 million or so trees planted in 1981 and 1982 will be reaching peak productivity levels in the next few years. Crops well above this season's forecast of 240 million boxes are likely before the end of the decade. When the 20 to 25 million trees planted in 1985 and 1986 begin to bear in the early 1990's, crops in the neighborhood of 300 million boxes should become common.

Processors: Brazil's citrus processing industry has gone through a period of consolidation during the past 3 years. Four firms--two large and two medium sized--control about 88 percent of the country's processing capacity. The two large firms have bought out or formed partnerships with several small processors. The two medium-sized firms, one American-owned and the other a cooperative, have taken steps to ensure adequate supplies of fruit to run their plants profitably. The remaining small independent processors have sought market niches for their output.

Both medium-sized firms are utilizing part of their capacities by processing oranges on a toll basis for two groups of growers. About 14 or 15 million boxes of oranges will be processed under these arrangements in 1987/88. In addition, the cooperative plant began accepting fruit from non-members in 1986/87.

The cooperative, the only one of the four largest firms with no bulk (tanker ship) shipping facilities, has contracted with the other medium-sized firm to carry juice in its tanker ships.

There has been little growth in Brazil's processing capacity during the past year. Only the cooperative and one small firm have expanded their facilities somewhat. Brazilian FCOJ processing factories have a total of 832 extractors (812 FMC's and 20 Browns) and 3,887,000 pounds per hour of evaporation capacity for juice. Three old factories owned jointly by the two largest firms are no longer in operating condition and are not included these totals. The largest factory has 192 extractors and 990,000 lbs./hr. evaporation capacity for juice. Five medium-sized factories have 76 to 96 extractors a piece and 11 small factories have between 8 and 40 extractors each.

In the 1987/88 season, Brazilian processors will be using six tanker ships, one more than the previous season, which will transport 75 to 80 percent of FCOJ exports. In Europe and the northeast United States, bulk FCOJ is delivered to Brazilian-controlled tank farms. In Florida bulk FCOJ is loaded directly from the ships to tanker trucks.

BRAZIL: CITRUS PROCESSING FIRMS, JULY 1987 1/

Number	Category	Number of Factories	Share of Capacity 2/
2	Large	8 3/	65%
2	Medium	3	23%
3	Small/Sao Paulo	3	7%
3	Small/Other States	3	5%
10	TOTAL	17	100%

1/ Excludes 6 or 7 firms owning factories with 1 or 2 extractors each. 2/ Total capacity estimated at 264 million boxes/year. 3/ Includes factories controlled through partnerships.

SOURCE: Estimates based on information received from trade contacts.

BRAZIL: BULK STORAGE AND TRANSPORT
FACILITIES FOR FCOJ, 1987

Location	Metric Tons 65 degree brix	1,000 Gallons 42 degree brix
Factories	227,000	78,300
Brazilian Port	75,000	25,900
Ships (6)	60,000	20,700
European Ports	48,000	16,600
U.S. Ports	45,000	15,500

SOURCE: Estimates based on information received from trade contacts.

FCOJ Exports: Brazil exports 98 percent of its FCOJ production. The United States became the major export market after the series of freezes in Florida in the first half of the 1980's. In 1984/85 (July-June) two-thirds of exports were destined for the United States. Western Europe, formerly the dominant market, took only one-quarter of exports in that season. The combination of lower prices after March 1986, the lower valued dollar (in which Brazilian sales are denominated), and bigger crops in Florida have reactivated the European market. Final data are not available yet, but it appears that Western Europe accounted for close to 40 percent of Brazil's FCOJ exports in 1986/87 compared to about 51 percent for the United States. Demand in Europe is expected to remain strong through the 1987/88 season.

BRAZIL: EXPORTS OF FCOJ 1/
(1,000 Metric Tons, 65 degrees brix)

Destination	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 2/
United States	501	366	390
Canada	45	33	40
Western Europe	186	240	300
Other 3/	33	35	35
TOTAL	765	674	765

1/ Includes tangerine juice. Years beginning July 1. 2/ USDA estimates. 3/ Japan and Israel are major destinations.

SOURCE: Bank of Brazil/CACEX except for 1986/87

The average export price, F.O.B., Port of Santos, for Brazilian FCOJ reached a peak of $1,748 per metric ton ($5.07 per gallon at 42 degrees brix) in June, 1985. Later, export shipments lagged because of export quotas and an above-market minimum export price (MEP) then in effect. Export prices tumbled to a low of $800 per ton after the quotas and MEP were removed. By May and June, 1987 prices had recovered and apparently were equal to the reference price of $1,120, F.O.B., Santos. C.I.F. sales prices in Europe and North America were about $250 more.

Export Policy: Between June 1982 and March 19, 1986 the Brazilian Government maintained a policy of export quotas and minimum export prices for FCOJ. The policy was intended to support world prices at a high level and to maximize Brazil's foreign exchange receipts.

The system proved to be unworkable in early 1986 when demand for orange juice was weak. Thus the quotas were abandoned and the MEP was replaced with a reference price. The MEP was supposed to lead the world price for orange juice. The reference price follows the world price and stays a little bit below it. Its purpose is to ensure that the Brazilian Government's foreign exchange receipts equal the value of the FCOJ exported.

Beginning in January, 1987 the Government of Brazil established a transparent method for calculating the reference price. The New York FCOJ futures market, closest quotation, is used as an indicator of the world price. The U.S. tariff and delivery costs to Florida buyers--including brokerage fees, freight, insurance, port fees, Florida equalization tax, and inspection fees--are subtracted from the New York price to arrive at the reference price. The reference price is recalculated approximately once a month and holds steady until the next recalculation.

The May and June 1987 reference price of $1,120 per ton is based on an average New York futures market price of approximately $1.30 per pound solids ($1,863 per ton). Thus the calculation of the reference price (in dollars per metric ton) would be more or less as follows:

New York price	$1,863
LESS U.S. tariff	492
LESS freight & other expenses	251
EQUALS reference price	$1,120

Freight is based on the cost of shipping drums.

With the introduction of the transparent reference price system, the Brazilian Government discontinued the policy of preregistration of exports; thus Brazilian processors no longer can offer long-term, fixed-price supply contracts to their customers overseas. Now, exports can be registered only at the current reference price or higher.

U.S. FCOJ Imports: U.S. total imports of FCOJ in 1985/86 (Dec.-Nov.) fell 8 percent to 388,000 tons (134 million gallons at 42 degrees brix), the first decline in imports in 6 years. Imports during the first five months of the 1986/87 Florida season were up 15 percent over last season.

Brazil's share of U.S. FCOJ imports fell to 92 percent in 1985/86. Mexico took the biggest bite out of the Brazilian share, but duty-free imports from Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) beneficiaries also increased. The most dramatic development in U.S. imports is the change in ports of entry. Imports into the New York and Philadelphia customs districts, where Brazilian-gold controlled tank farms are located, increased from less than 10 percent in 1981/82 to over 40 percent in the most recent season. The gain was at the expense of Florida ports. The northern ports showed no gains in import share during the first 5 months of the current season.

REFERENCES: (1) Silvia Toledo Arruda, Heloisa S. Prates, and Arthur Antonio Ghilardi, "Aspectos Economicos do Declinio de Citros em Sao Paulo," Laranja, No. 7, 1986, pp. 377-402. (2) Heloisa S. Prates, Nivaldo Guirado, and Gerd W. Muller, "O Declinio dos Citricos em Sao Paulo no Ano Agricola 1985/86," Laranja, No. 7, 1986, pp.97-124.

U.S. IMPORTS OF FCOJ
(Years beginning Dec. 1)

Origin/ Entry Point	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	Dec-Apr 1985/86	Dec-Apr 1986/87
	(Metric Tons, 65 degrees brix 1/)						
BRAZIL	250,533	248,289	362,781	411,202	355,992	135,186	153,361
MEXICO	12,533	18,528	12,179	6,365	22,791	9,588	13,638
CBI	1,571	7	2,758	4,908	6,454	4,631	4,738
CANADA	381	264	75	1,225	2,494	1,144	799
OTHER	1,098	1,121	1,684	627	737	236	685
TOTAL	266,116	268,208	379,477	424,327	388,467	150,786	173,221
	(Value--$1,000)						
BRAZIL	282,439	280,581	525,548	696,357	366,205	177,825	157,829
MEXICO	15,164	19,727	19,130	10,731	18,362	8,070	15,498
CBI	1,972	11	5,890	10,011	7,975	5,759	7,261
CANADA	593	390	159	3,288	5,310	2,796	1,534
OTHER	1,937	2,979	2,247	1,411	1,944	416	926
TOTAL	302,105	303,688	552,974	721,798	399,796	194,866	183,048
	(Unit Value--$/MT)						
BRAZIL	1,127	1,130	1,449	1,693	1,029	1,315	1,029
MEXICO	1,210	1,065	1,571	1,686	806	842	1,136
CBI	1,255	1,626	2,135	2,040	1,236	1,243	1,533
CANADA	1,557	1,479	2,131	2,684	2,129	2,444	1,919
OTHER	1,764	2,658	1,335	2,250	2,639	1,761	1,352
TOTAL	1,135	1,132	1,457	1,701	1,029	1,292	1,057
	(Percent of Volume)						
BRAZIL	94.1%	92.6%	95.6%	96.9%	91.6%	89.7%	88.5%
MEXICO	4.7%	6.9%	3.2%	1.5%	5.9%	6.4%	7.9%
CBI	0.6%	.0%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	3.1%	2.7%
CANADA	0.1%	0.1%	.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%
OTHER	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
	(Percent of Volume)						
FLORIDA	81.2%	66.0%	63.3%	55.2%	48.8%	47.3%	51.0%
CALIFORNIA	7.0%	9.4%	7.3%	3.8%	3.8%	4.5%	2.3%
N.YORK/PHILA.	9.4%	19.9%	26.5%	38.5%	40.4%	42.6%	40.6%
OTHER	2.5%	4.7%	2.9%	2.5%	7.0%	5.6%	6.1%

1/ One metric ton at 65 degrees brix = 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

WORLD CANNED PINEAPPLE SITUATION

Canned pineapple production in the ten major producing countries in calendar year 1987 is forecast to reach just over 850,000 tons, up 1 percent from 1986. Moderate increases in canned production are expected to occur in nearly all major producing countries, with the exception of Malaysia, Australia, Taiwan, Kenya, and Cote d' Ivoire (formerly Ivory Coast).

Thailand, the leading producer of canned pineapple, continued to register increases for the third consecutive year. Thailand's canned production is geared primarily for the export market. Presently there are 11 canneries in operation with a combined capacity of 25 million cases (320,000 tons). However, these canneries operate at full capacity only in April-June and October-December. During the off-season, normally July-September, most canneries shut down for maintenance. Production of other processed product in Thailand consists mainly of concentrated pineapple juice destined for export. The United States continued to take the lion's share of Thailand's exports, followed at a distance by the Netherlands, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and West Germany.

In the Philippines, canned production is expected to reach a revised total of slightly over 213,000 tons, up 1 percent from 1986. Approximately 82 percent of Philippine canned production is exported. The United States continued to be the largest market for Philippine canned pineapple, accounting for 57 percent of total exports during 1986. Exports to West European countries, particularly West Germany, Sweden, Finland, France, and Denmark suffered declines. Similar declines occurred in exports to Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. New markets for Philippine canned pineapple during 1986 were Qatar, Jordan, Netherlands Antilles, Fiji, Switzerland, and Barbados. The Philippine government abolished a 4 percent export tax previously imposed on canned and other processed pineapple.

Average Export Prices of Philippine Canned Pineapple to Major Markets
(U.S. dollars/metric ton)

Destination	1984	1985	1986
United States	506.47	459.50	467.16
West Germany	449.18	449.07	465.88
Japan	552.85	524.34	554.47
Canada	669.71	638.67	636.32
Italy	473.86	452.19	505.53

Canned pineapple production in South Africa in 1987 is forecast at 65,500 tons, up 15 percent from a year earlier. The increase in the 1987 canned pineapple pack is likely to result in an increase in exports depending on the quality of fruit. The majority of South Africa's canned pineapple is for export, with the United Kingdom being the principal customer. South Africa's canned pineapple exports declined in 1986 compared with 1985, but this was mainly the result of a smaller crop and not related to sanctions.

For the second consecutive year, Mexico's production of canned pineapple remained virtually unchanged at 19,500 tons. most processed pineapple is in the form of slices. In 1987, the quantity of pineapple delivered to processors is expected to remain similar to a year earlier. Mexican consumers, prefer fresh fruit.

In 1987 canned pineapple production in Kenya is forecast at 44,325 tons, down 3 percent from 1986 due mainly to less fruit available for processing.
Canned pineapple imports into the United States during 1986 totaled 253,000 tons, up 6 percent from 1985. The Philippines remained the leading supplier with 43 percent of the total, followed by Thailand with the same percentage. Total value of U.S. canned imports was $154 million. Other processed pineapple products imported into the United States during the same period--concentrated and single strength pineapple juice, candied pineapple, and prepared pineapple--were valued at $54 million in 1986.

U.S. exports of canned pineapple products in 1986 included single strength pineapple juice, concentrated pineapple juice, and canned pineapples, valued at $4.6 million, $1.1 million and $5.0 million, respectively.

Emanuel McNeil, (202) 447-2083

SELECTED COUNTRIES: PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF PROCESSED PINEAPPLE
(Metric tons)

Country	PRODUCTION 1985	PRODUCTION 1986	PRODUCTION Forecast 1987	EXPORTS 1985	EXPORTS 1986	EXPORTS Forecast 1987
Canned Pineapple 1/						
Thailand	218,000	237,000	245,000	193,050	225,986	238,000
Philippines	225,682 2/	209,893 2/	213,410 2/	185,059	172,112	175,000
South Africa	64,292	56,898	65,500	51,454	48,335	56,000
Malaysia	43,804	39,366	32,000	33,422	45,432	29,500
Cote d' Ivoire	24,000	20,000	19,000	21,027	17,500	17,000
Kenya	44,510	45,739	44,325	44,469	45,040	44,500
Mexico	19,000	19,000	19,500	6,623	11,819	11,550
United States	136,000 3/	158,000 3/	160,000 3/	7,000	10,000	10,500 4/
Taiwan	10,577	12,204	11,797	3,306	5,768	6,102
Australia	37,900	40,400	39,700	3,734	4,873	5,000
Total	823,765	838,500	850,232	549,144	586,865	593,152
Single Strength Juice 5/						
Philippines	64,846	63,458	64,646	30,062	29,702	30,000
Mexico	4,560	6,740	6,740	300	132	100
South Africa	3,497	3,124	3,000	3,129	2,619	2,500
Taiwan	2,160	4,502	3,923	456	279	523
Malaysia	1,740	1,640	1,300	677	578	800
Kenya	1,311	1,350	1,300	1,000	1,330	1,150
Ivory Coast	8,010	4,720	4,400	3,133	2,740	2,500
Total	86,124	85,534	85,309	38,757	37,380	37,573
Concentrate Juice 6/						
Philippines	40,086	44,723	46,176	24,322	29,836	32,000
Thailand	18,000	24,000	26,000	17,451	23,392	25,000
Kenya	7,236	8,040	7,800	5,448	9,832	7,520
Mexico	2,000	1,465	1,690	1,414	1,190	1,415
South Africa	4,152	3,251	4,200	3,053	3,334	3,850
Total	71,474	81,479	85,866	51,688	67,584	69,785

1/ One metric ton is equivalent to 48.99 standard cases of 24 2-1/2 cans (45 lbs, net), or 71.1 cases of 24/2 cans (31 lbs. net). 2/ Revised. 3/ USDA estimates based on the assumption of a 34 percent cannery yield. 4/ Estimate. 5/ One ton of single strength juice is equivalent to approximately 253 gallons. 6/ Concentration levels vary from country to country, although the average brix is assumed to be 61 degrees. One metric ton at 61 degrees brix is equivalent to 204.6 gallons at 61 degrees brix.

June 1987 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

PINEAPPLES: U.S. IMPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	60,970	53,962	77,229:	11,074	11,428	18,882
MEXICO.............	15,033	5,516	3,040:	1,029	419	326
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	45,109	47,929	73,185:	9,739	10,763	18,035
COSTA RICA........	9,496	12,415	33,226:	3,013	3,846	10,362
HONDURAS..........	30,326	29,049	25,841:	5,552	5,546	4,831
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5,103	5,871	12,236:	1,128	1,161	2,201
GUATEMALA.........	147	539	1,588:	35	185	457
PANAMA............	36	38	294:	11	20	185
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	739	466	242:	261	201	88
COLOMBIA..........	178	215	199:	92	141	60
BRAZIL............	510	.	.:	124	.	.
EC-TWELVE..........	31	19	48:	11	7	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	0	2	27:	1	2	16
OTHER..............	43	26	673:	31	33	403
IVORY COAST.......	24	19	673:	15	17	403

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

CANNED PINEAPPLE: U.S. IMPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	189,648	238,878	253,442:	120,827	148,960	154,515
CANADA.............	2	16	426:	6	40	506
MEXICO.............	2,978	4,155	6,323:	1,934	2,513	3,544
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	24	159	129:	21	134	91
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15	102	65:	14	94	62
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	211	698	89:	132	447	66
BRAZIL............	196	697	81:	121	445	50
EC-TWELVE..........	388	401	118:	272	265	59
UNITED KINGDOM....	282	139	70:	199	97	31
SPAIN.............	53	263	.:	32	168	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	18	15:	.	10	9
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	174,682	219,718	237,908:	110,427	136,232	145,607
PHILIPPINES.......	93,094	123,316	108,369:	55,654	73,723	68,767
THAILAND..........	69,977	80,379	108,016:	47,014	51,670	64,642
INDONESIA.........	.	2,624	5,725:	.	1,900	3,106
MALAYSIA..........	3,438	4,265	5,173:	2,202	2,623	3,000
SINGAPORE.........	4,162	3,675	5,179:	2,807	2,510	2,963
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	1,642	4,062	4,030:	1,274	2,957	2,342
HONG KONG.........	673	622	907:	480	409	530
CHINA (MAINLAND)..	1,228	653	409:	663	352	194
JAPAN.............	436	47	76:	313	31	50
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	123	111	82:	84	76	41
TUNISIA...........	47	95	16:	30	65	9
CYPRUS............	76	.	.:	54	.	.
OTHER..............	11,242	13,603	8,351:	7,950	9,245	4,592
REP SOUTH AFRICA..	11,196	13,014	7,984:	7,918	8,816	4,354
SWAZILAND.........	15	271	171:	11	190	105
IVORY COAST.......	.	119	89:	.	106	67
SOMALIA...........	.	166	.:	.	115	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

PINEAPPLE JUICE, NOT CONCENTRATED: U.S. IMPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN 1,000 LITERS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	17,318	20,518	28,388	5,285	6,196	8,641
MEXICO.............	266	209	135	143	145	90
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	28	3	2	2	2	3
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	.	25	260	.	5	107
BRAZIL............	.	25	260	.	5	107
EC-TWELVE..........	339	231	185	267	156	134
ITALY.............	297	186	150	243	128	106
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	16,669	20,051	27,721	4,864	5,887	8,261
PHILIPPINES.......	15,239	19,767	27,482	4,443	5,806	8,169
HONG KONG.........	14	.	196	8	.	58
THAILAND..........	1,386	272	25	396	80	33
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	1	.	.	1	.	.
OTHER..............	.	.	84	.	.	46

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

PINEAPPLE JUICE, CONCENTRATED: U.S. IMPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS OF 60 BRIX, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	31,550	48,725	55,578	23,037	37,792	40,605
MEXICO.............	394	887	914	418	949	843
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	666	1,603	2,057	787	1,463	1,312
HONDURAS..........	541	1,441	1,758	659	1,347	1,161
COSTA RICA........	.	.	259	.	.	136
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	125	162	39	129	115	14
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	3,152	5,234	5,228	2,979	4,792	4,388
BRAZIL............	3,152	5,198	5,228	2,979	4,771	4,388
EC-TWELVE..........	26	258	39	47	178	70
NETHERLANDS.......	19	.	38	33	.	67
UNITED KINGDOM....	.	254	.	.	163	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	40	.	.	33	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	26,644	39,125	46,810	18,295	29,086	33,583
PHILIPPINES.......	15,647	20,752	23,418	11,127	15,945	16,958
THAILAND..........	10,660	14,436	20,318	6,930	10,083	14,479
SINGAPORE.........	20	1,475	1,550	11	1,146	1,071
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	124	2,088	1,051	78	1,626	717
HONG KONG.........	189	153	214	139	107	196
MALAYSIA..........	.	.	246	.	.	151
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	.	221	.	.	178	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	.	.	35	.	.	18
OTHER..............	667	1,556	465	510	1,257	359
REP SOUTH AFRICA..	667	1,556	465	510	1,257	359

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

PINEAPPLES, PRESERVED EX CND: U.S. IMPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	7,812	7,252	5,846:	6,146	5,183	4,998
CANADA.............	48	83	45:	113	115	79
MEXICO.............	2,326	1,673	1,905:	1,502	1,092	1,168
MEXICO............	2,326	1,673	1,905:	1,502	1,092	1,168
CBI BENEFICIARIES..	168	39	219:	91	39	169
COSTA RICA........	154	.	187:	80	.	157
S. AMER. & NON-CBI	101	.	.:	60	.	.
EC-TWELVE..........	0	20	1:	0	10	2
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	0	.	.:	2	.	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	5,076	5,375	3,666:	4,311	3,852	3,568
THAILAND..........	1,809	3,394	3,131:	1,615	2,285	2,955
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	446	318	301:	810	551	457
SINGAPORE.........	.	171	142:	.	129	67
HONG KONG.........	18	262	19:	39	178	42
PHILIPPINES.......	2,755	1,154	1:	1,813	684	2
OTHER..............	92	61	10:	68	44	13
REP SOUTH AFRICA..	92	31	5:	68	20	11

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

CANNED PINEAPPLES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	12,745	7,331	10,071:	12,512	6,225	8,013
CANADA.............	7,755	4,006	4,744:	7,610	2,757	3,195
EC-TWELVE..........	3,074	1,251	1,415:	2,882	1,105	1,227
NETHERLANDS.......	682	627	741:	536	512	574
GERMANY, FED. REP.	1,325	318	531:	1,276	276	523
FRANCE............	280	62	103:	283	62	95
ITALY.............	439	109	8:	381	130	7
UNITED KINGDOM....	295	53	2:	357	53	3
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	391	484	340:	529	747	329
SWITZERLAND.......	28	121	178:	23	118	159
NORWAY............	18	103	140:	25	153	148
SWEDEN............	247	51	7:	319	73	[illegible]
FINLAND...........	82	209	.:	148	403	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	908	893	3,264:	899	836	2,978
PHILIPPINES.......	.	.	2,585:	.	.	2,237
JAPAN.............	654	604	386:	630	596	461
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	.	77	63:	.	79	60
SINGAPORE.........	.	.	57:	.	.	54
HONG KONG.........	28	72	40:	40	70	51
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	83	68	42:	69	76	43
T TER PACIFIC IS..	90	37	.:	93	34	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	181	510	54:	175	573	49
EGYPT.............	76	.	5:	76	.	5
ALGERIA...........	.	460	.:	.	532	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	92	56	48:	94	37	65
PANAMA............	59	30	16:	63	8	21
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	257	130	203:	238	120	169
NETHL. ANTILLES...	56	8	72:	69	10	53
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	83	55	36:	76	63	35
OTHER..............	87	.	2:	85	.	2
REP SOUTH AFRICA..	87	.	.:	84	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

PINEAPPLE JUICE, NOT CONCENTRATED: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN GALLONS SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIV., VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	2,629,317	2,141,116	1,930,885	6,194	5,319	4,632
CANADA.............	1,682,608	1,597,261	1,368,293	3,957	4,635	3,460
EC-TWELVE..........	205,003	20,414	22,169	585	53	48
ITALY..............	184,718	12,711	18,737	533	30	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	19,658	16,098	33,839	55	46	85
SWEDEN.............	17,596	14,039	31,127	50	40	80
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	139,125	131,915	85,996	302	279	200
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	52,570	10,379	60,931	130	26	132
JAPAN..............	26,375	43,133	3,064	76	86	10
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	.	41,154	.	.	93	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	377,656	248,260	276,954	809	509	529
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	112,323	155,759	106,059	254	300	200
SAUDI ARABIA.......	210,106	47,006	57,727	420	96	116
BAHRAIN............	4,189	4,796	36,849	13	15	86
OMAN...............	24,046	15,831	19,230	61	38	33
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	10,405	6,363	9,071	24	13	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	194,862	114,711	126,242	461	276	278
NETHL. ANTILLES...	40,221	32,885	57,932	89	55	115
JAMAICA............	56,368	16,440	4,110	148	79	21
BERMUDA............	44,706	14,306	2,584	100	34	6
OTHER..............	.	6,094	8,321	.	8	16

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

PINEAPPLE JUICE, CONC. NOT FROZEN: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JANUARY)
(QUANTITY IN GALLONS SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIV., VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1984	QUANTITY 1985	QUANTITY 1986	VALUE 1984	VALUE 1985	VALUE 1986
WORLD TOTAL.......	714,050	710,311	793,903	653	915	1,157
CANADA.............	25,713	146,408	112,647	64	348	282
EC-TWELVE..........	221,447	338,780	116,504	164	326	103
NETHERLANDS........	182,307	35,640	95,040	131	27	78
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	19,620	213,840	17,820	18	171	15
ITALY..............	.	38,100	2,842	.	95	7
GERMANY, FED. REP.	19,020	39,240	.	16	29	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	124,750	1,058	.	99	3	.
SWITZERLAND........	124,750	.	.	99	.	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	44,934	31,088	49,087	41	33	43
AUSTRALIA..........	39,600	23,400	41,580	35	21	38
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	56,969	74,125	85,386	52	49	154
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	2,739	3,725	28,123	7	9	70
KUWAIT.............	12,954	.	12,377	6	.	31
SAUDI ARABIA.......	19,513	70,400	8,543	23	40	21
OMAN...............	.	.	26,509	.	.	15
BAHRAIN............	21,763	.	7,969	16	.	12
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	15,055	40,976	70,387	25	31	93
COLOMBIA...........	11,950	30,303	45,797	18	25	72
MEXICO.............	.	3,000	24,590	.	1	21
ECUADOR............	3,105	.	.	8	.	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB...	225,132	77,876	359,892	207	125	483
JAMAICA............	60,279	48,774	292,094	75	90	406
BARBADOS...........	31,849	1,136	39,000	30	2	38
BERMUDA............	.	13,407	19,827	.	11	20
LW & WW ISLANDS...	34,059	1,398	3,128	19	4	5
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	37,070	2,974	2,957	28	7	7
NETHL. ANTILLES...	33,390	9,637	2,400	42	10	2
BAHAMAS............	28,485	.	486	13	.	1

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE RAISIN SITUATION

Production

Output of raisins, including sultanas, by the four major Southern Hemisphere producers is expected to decline by over 40,000 tons in 1987, to only 104,500 tons, 28 percent below the 1986 volume. Most of the decline in production among the four countries considered--Argentina, Australia, Chile, and South Africa--is attributable to Australia where production will be down over 33,000 tons. (NOTE: Southern Hemisphere 1987 crop corresponds to the world raisin marketing year 1986/87).

A much-reduced 1987 raisin harvest is expected in South Africa because of less favorable weather and the normal decline in yields expected after the all-time record harvest in 1986. Steadily rising producer prices have had a positive effect on grape production, but much of the additional seedless grapes have gone into the increasingly popular fresh market.

SOUTH AFRICA: DRIED VINE FRUIT PRODUCTION BY TYPE, 1985-87
(Metric Tons)

Types	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/
Sultana Types			
Unbleached	7,282	10,553	8,890
Thompson Seedless	17,925	23,840	17,767
Bleached	2,737	3,819	2,833
Subtotal	27,944	38,212	29,490
Other Raisins	601	736	1,010
Total	28,545	38,948	30,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate.

SOURCE: South Africa Dried Fruit Industry.

Over 97 percent of South Africa's sultanas and about two-thirds of its seeded raisins are produced in the semi-arid Northern Cape along the Orange River where summers are long and hot and irrigation water is abundant. The type of sultana produced is determined by the drying process.

After 5 years of sustained high yields, grape vines in Australia apparently have reacted with a much lower out-turn this year, despite generally favorable weather conditions during the growing season. This has been manifested in low bunch counts which were only partially offset by somewhat heavier-than-normal fruit.

Total grape production in 1987 is estimated at 800,000 tons, 15 percent less than last year. Grape yields on some farms were off 30 to 50 percent. Then with winery intake up slightly, there was a considerable reduction in the amount of fruit available for drying into raisins. Thus, raisin and sultana production is forecast at only 60,000 tons for the current year, compared with last year's 93,200 tons. Last year's harvest was the third largest on record.

Indications are that crop quality again should be good to excellent. In 1986 sultanas comprised 73 percent of the harvest and over 50 percent of these were high-quality 5 crown light.

Despite a much larger grape harvest, raisin production in Chile will decline in 1987, compared with 1986's record-breaking level, because of stiff competition for fresh grapes from the wine industry. Producer prices for grapes for raisins have increased from 8-10 Chilean pesos/kilogram in 1986 to 25-30 pesos in 1987. However, offers from wineries have gone up even more sharply. A significant recovery in Argentina's 1987 raisin supply will limit Chile's export sales potential in Brazil and other Latin American markets. Although there has been some expansion in sales outside of Latin America, export volumes to these destinations remain low.

In Argentina, raisin production is forecast to increase by nearly one-fifth from last year's reduced crop, based on this season's favorable climatic conditions. Grower prices for raisins are much lower than last year. The drop is attributed to declining wine consumption, as consumers shift to beverages with less alcohol, and also due to excess production this year because of the good weather.

Trade

Reflecting the smaller harvest, calendar 1987 exports of sultanas and raisins from South Africa are expected to decline by 2,000 tons below the 27,000 ton record set in 1986. The 1987 crop suffered some rain damage, but in general it is expected to grade well.

SOUTH AFRICA: RAISIN EXPORTS
BY DESTINATION, 1982-85
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1982	1983	1984	1985
Germany, Fed. Rep.	2,254	3,644	5,026	4,545
Netherlands	437	635	535	811
United Kingdom	6,574	6,841	9,169	7,965
Japan	2,417	1,962	1,714	1,442
Canada	1,546	2,034	3,022	2,764
Others	2,797	3,356	3,996	4,683
Total	16,025	18,472	23,462	22,210 1/

1/ Includes 5,921 tons unbleached sultanas, 13,844 tons Thompson's seedless, 2,122 tons bleached sultanas, and 323 tons of seeded raisins
SOURCE: South Africa Dried Fruit Industry.

According to the Australian Dried Fruits Corporation (ADFC), export sales allocations this season (March 1987/February 1988) at 28,000 tons are expected to be less than half the 61,000 tons allocated for marketing year 1986/87. This reflects the sharp drop in production and increased allocations to the domestic market which continues to grow steadily. With entry level domestic stocks already very low, it seems likely that some of the smaller, non traditional export markets will not receive any allocations this season.

On a calendar-year basis Australian exports declined from 51,1034 tons in 1984 to 50,386 tons in 1985, with Canada and West Germany remaining as the principal markets.

AUSTRALIA: SULTANA AND LEXIA RAISIN TRADE, 1985

Exports		Imports	
Destination	Metric Tons	Origin	Metric Tons
Canada	12,053	Greece	58
West Germany	16,934	Turkey	2,462
United Kingdom	4,677	United States	202
France	1,300	Other	302
New Zealand	5,953		
Japan	2,366		
India	1,326		
Other	5,777		
Total	50,386	Total	3,024

SOURCE: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Argentine raisin exports are projected to increase to 1,700 tons in 1987, 400 tons above 1986, reflecting that country's increased output. Exports were priced at $15 per 10 kilo box FOB, Buenos Aires, as of mid-April. Brazil remains Argentina's major foreign buyer.

Policies and Prices

At the beginning of 1986, South Africa launched a production incentive scheme aimed at doubling raisin production over the next 10 years, mainly by raising yields, but also through some expansion in area. Results from the scheme should begin to materialize within the next few years. Dried fruit in South Africa is marketed by the Dried Fruit Board through its agent the Dried Fruit Cooperative. The single marketing channel approach should make it easier to circumvent international trade sanctions against South African dried fruit.

Gross returns for ADFA members, which account for over 90 percent of Australian raisin and sultana production, were forecast to rise by 142 Australia dollars to 1,586 Australia dollars per ton for 1987.

ESTIMATED GROSS RETURNS TO PACKERS
Australian $/Metric ton 1/

Item	Unit	1983	1984	1985	1986 2/	1987 3/
Domestic Use	A$	1,500	1,500	1,638	1,750	1860
Exports	A$	825	625	1,160	1,290	1350
Equalized Return	A$	1,063	898	1,356	1,444	1586
Exchange rate 6/30	US$/A$	.8745	.8613	.6655	.6772	.7167 4/
Equalized return	US$	930	773	902	978	1,137

1/ (1 $A=U.S..7167) Average returns for ADFC members 2/ Preliminary 3/ Forecast 4/ Exchange Rate: June 11, 1987
Source: Australia, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

In an effort to encourage the production of better quality fruit, the ADFA has announced grower price differentials for the 1987 crop. Grades 2 through 6 will receive bonus payments of 70, 90, 110, and 130 Australian dollars respectively, with additional premiums of 10 dollars per ton for light-colored fruit grading 3, 4 or 5 crown. For raisins, 4 and 5 crown fruit will receive a bonus of 20 and 40 Australian dollars per ton.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DRIED PRUNE SITUATION

Southern Hemisphere dried prune production for the 1987 season is forecast at 17,350 tons, down 11 percent from 1985/86. The largest shortfall is projected for Argentina where late frosts severely damaged the main plum crop in Mendoza. (Note: Southern Hemisphere 1987 crop corresponds to the world raisin marketing year 1986/87.)

Most of Australia's prune crop for drying is produced in New South Wales where the 1987 crop was said to be sizing well, but cyclically smaller, due to the large harvests of the past several seasons. Large carryover stocks prevent the possibility of any shortage in domestic supplies. In a new development a local processor plans to import a plum-pitting machine which will allow the company to compete in this expanding sector of the domestic market. Pitted prunes come mainly from the United States.

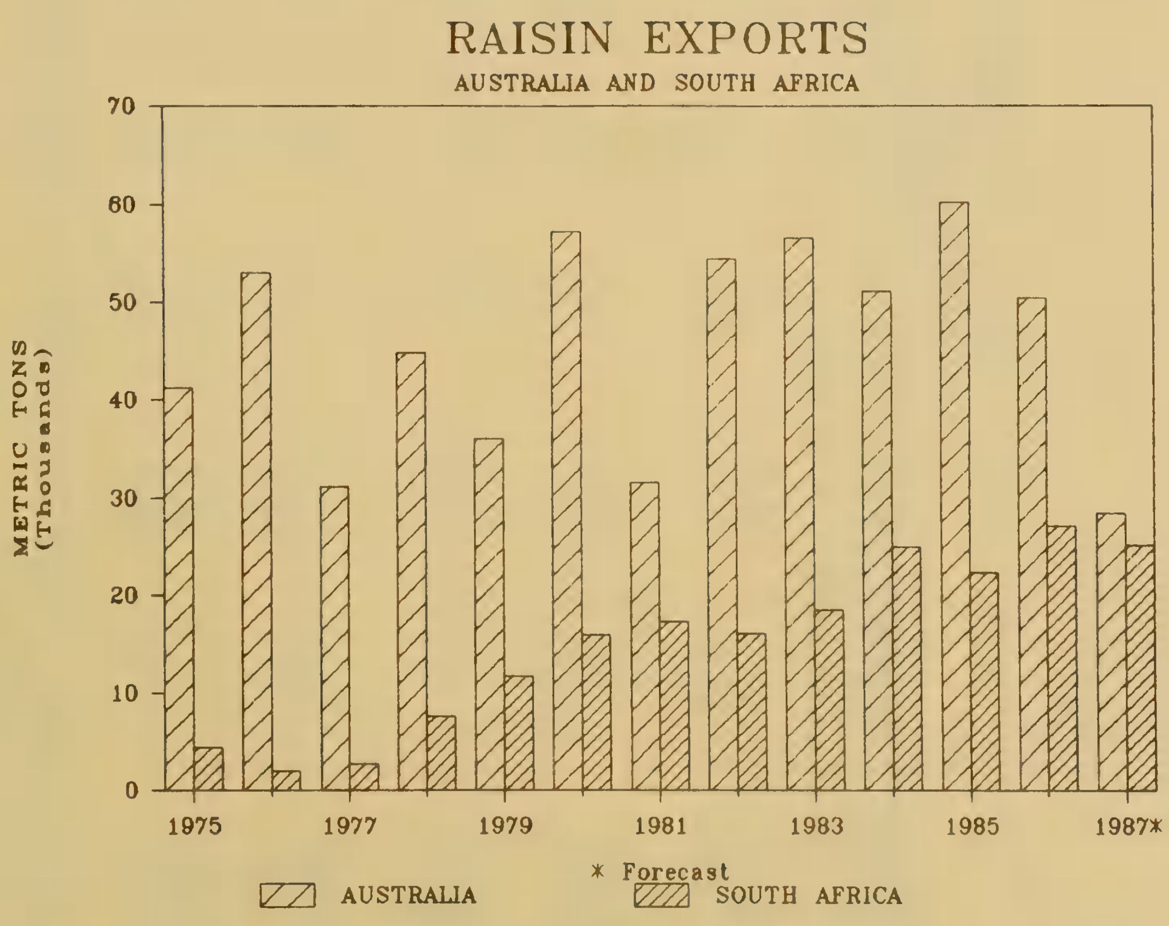
AUSTRALIA: DRIED PRUNE TRADE, 1986

Exports		Imports	
Destination	Metric tons	Origin	Metric tons
New Zealand	176	United States	839
Malta	7	Taiwan	17
Mauritius	5	China, mainland	1
Barbados	4		
Sri Lanka	2		
Other	27	Other	3
Total	221	Total	860

Dried prune production in Chile will set a new record again in 1987, as increased output from young orchards and new areas beginning to bear fruit will more than compensate for the effects of less-than-ideal weather conditions during the spring growing period. Out-of-season rains and frost may actually have helped, resulting in larger average fruit size. Like raisins, Chile's dried prunes are produced almost exclusively for the export market. In contrast to raisins, Chile's prune exports are expected to grow in 1987, due to a significant drop in Argentine exports, and a further 10 percent improvement in export prices over 1986.

Prune production will be larger in South Africa in 1987, maintaining supply and demand in approximate balance, and precluding the need for imports. Some South African prunes are exported in fruit mixtures, but the quantity is small.

In contrast to raisins, prune production in Argentina in 1987 is forecast to decline 1,500 tons to 3,000 tons reflecting reduced supplies of fresh plums. The decline was caused by unfavorable weather in the growing areas. Consequently, exports also are forecast to drop and the quality of the exports will be poor.



RAISINS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
SELECT SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	MARKETING YEAR 1/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
ARGENTINA									
	1984/85	2.7	5.8	0	8.5	2.2	4.7	1.6	8.5
	1985/86	1.6	4.9	0	6.5	1.3	4.7	.5	6.5
	1986/87	.5	6.0	0	6.5	1.7	4.7	.1	6.5
AUSTRALIA 2/									
	1984/85	11.0	70.3	1.9	83.2	50.3	30.0	2.9	83.2
	1985/86	2.9	93.2	3.1	99.2	61.0	34.9	3.3	99.2
	1986/87	3.3	60.0	3.5	66.8	28.3	36.5	2.0	66.8
CHILE									
	1984/85	.4	6.2	0	6.6	5.8	.6	.2	6.6
	1985/86	.2	9.0	0	9.2	8.4	.6	.2	9.2
	1986/87	.2	8.0	0	8.2	7.5	.6	.1	8.2
SOUTH AFRICA									
	1984/85	8.0	28.5	0	36.5	22.2	8.4	5.9	36.5
	1985/86	5.9	38.9	0	44.8	27.0	8.4	9.4	44.8
	1986/87	9.4	30.5	0	39.9	25.0	8.5	6.4	39.9
TOTAL									
	1984/85	22.1	110.8	1.9	134.8	80.5	43.7	10.6	134.8
	1985/86	10.6	146.0	3.1	159.7	97.7	48.6	13.4	159.7
	1986/87	13.4	104.5	3.5	121.4	62.5	50.3	8.6	121.4

1/ 1986/87 figures are forecasts. Southern Hemisphere raisins are harvested early in the second of the split years shown, because they compete with the preceding Northern Hemisphere harvest. Marketing years begin Jan. 1, except Dec. 1 in South Africa.
2/ Includes sultanas and lexia raisins (mostly muscats).

PRUNES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
SELECT SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	MARKETING YEAR 1/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
ARGENTINA									
	1984/85	1.0	8.0	0	9.0	7.2	1.0	.8	9.0
	1985/86	.8	4.5	0	5.3	4.2	.9	.2	5.3
	1986/87	.2	3.0	0	3.2	2.3	.8	.1	3.2
AUSTRALIA 2/									
	1984/85	.5	3.5	1.0	5.0	.2	2.0	2.8	5.0
	1985/86	2.8	3.3	.8	6.9	.2	3.0	3.7	6.9
	1986/87	3.7	2.6	.8	7.1	.3	3.0	3.8	7.1
CHILE									
	1984/85	.7	5.5	0	6.2	4.7	.9	.6	6.2
	1985/86	.6	9.3	0	9.9	8.7	.9	.3	9.9
	1986/87	.3	10.0	0	10.3	9.0	.9	.4	10.3
SOUTH AFRICA									
	1984/85	1.8	1.7	0	3.5	.0	2.4	1.1	3.5
	1985/86	1.1	2.4	0	3.5	.0	2.3	1.2	3.5
	1986/87	1.2	1.8	0	3.0	.0	2.4	.6	3.0
TOTAL									
	1984/85	4.0	18.7	1.0	23.7	12.1	6.3	5.3	23.7
	1985/86	5.3	19.5	.8	25.6	13.1	7.1	5.4	25.6
	1986/87	5.4	17.4	.8	23.6	11.6	7.1	4.9	23.6

1/ 1986/87 figures are forecasts. Southern Hemisphere prunes are harvested early in the second of the split years shown, because they compete with the preceding Northern Hemisphere harvest. Marketing years begin Jan. 1, except Dec. 1 in South Africa. 2/ Less than 50 tons.

June 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimate Division, FAS/USDA

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE PRODUCERS
(METRIC TONS, NET WEIGHT) 1/

CROP YEAR 2/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMP.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
CANNED APPLES AND APPLESAUCE								
Germany								
1984/85	6,887	33,544	17,277	57,708	1,907	47,383	8,418	57,708
1985/86	8,418	35,572	16,380	60,370	4,100	48,087	8,183	60,370
1986/87	8,183	38,014	15,000	61,197	4,800	47,397	9,000	61,197
CANNED APRICOTS								
Greece								
1984/85	0	48,000	0	48,000	41,000	3,000	4,000	48,000
1985/86	4,000	93,800	3	97,803	64,156	10,000	23,647	97,803
1986/87	23,647	74,835	0	98,482	60,000	15,000	23,482	98,482
Spain								
1984/85	1,000	42,000	4	43,004	38,654	3,850	500	43,004
1985/86	500	37,600	8	38,108	20,423	4,000	13,685	38,108
1986/87	13,685	28,200	10	41,895	20,000	4,000	17,895	41,895
United States								
1984/85	2,427	36,720	5,114	44,261	509	32,648	11,104	44,261
1985/86	11,104	31,271	3,589	45,964	372	38,162	7,430	45,964
1986/87	7,430	10,308	5,500	23,238	250	21,355	1,633	23,238
CANNED CHERRIES								
France								
1984/85	1,700	15,700	800	18,200	1,100	11,500	5,600	18,200
1985/86	5,600	10,900	900	17,400	800	12,300	4,300	17,400
1986/87	4,300	8,000	1,300	13,600	1,100	11,500	1,000	13,600
Germany								
1984/85	15,559	49,954	27,876	93,389	2,260	78,207	12,922	93,389
1985/86	12,922	42,905	28,604	84,431	2,231	69,314	12,886	84,431
1986/87	12,886	44,798	26,500	84,184	1,900	74,284	8,000	84,184
Italy								
1984/85	0	12,000	211	12,211	8,130	1,000	3,081	12,211
1985/86	3,081	7,000	279	10,360	7,242	1,500	1,618	10,360
1986/87	1,618	6,000	322	7,940	5,800	1,500	640	7,940

(Footnotes at end of table) continued on next page

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE PRODUCERS
(METRIC TONS, NET WEIGHT) 1/

(Continued)

CROP YEAR 2/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMP.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
Japan								
1984/85	6,000	7,787	876	14,663	0	11,663	3,000	14,663
1985/86	3,000	12,558	792	16,350	0	12,350	4,000	16,350
1986/87	4,000	11,000	800	15,800	0	12,800	3,000	15,800
CANNED FRUIT MIXTURES								
France								
1984/85	11,100	29,600	15,000	55,700	3,900	37,800	14,000	55,700
1985/86	14,000	24,500	18,900	57,400	3,400	37,000	17,000	57,400
1986/87	17,000	21,000	22,000	60,000	3,200	39,800	17,000	60,000
Greece								
1984/85	500	9,750	0	10,250	7,300	200	2,750	10,250
1985/86	2,750	13,667	0	16,417	14,131	2,000	286	8,670
1986/87	286	14,280	0	14,566	12,000	2,000	566	14,566
Italy								
1984/85	0	78,000	1,097	79,097	60,513	14,000	4,584	79,097
1985/86	4,584	85,000	950	90,534	46,000	41,534	3,000	90,534
1986/87	3,000	82,000	1,000	86,000	43,000	40,500	2,500	86,000
Japan								
1984/85	300	3,031	4,339	7,670	91	6,879	700	7,670
1985/86	700	3,816	6,304	10,820	10	9,810	1,000	10,820
1986/87	1,000	3,500	6,500	11,000	10	10,190	800	11,000
United States								
1984/85	45,131	228,143	10,711	283,985	21,114	215,332	47,539	283,985
1985/86	47,539	256,516	11,676	315,731	17,129	216,159	82,444	315,731
1986/87	82,444	219,550	4,800	306,794	19,000	227,150	60,644	306,794
CANNED PEACHES (Includes clingstone and freestone varieties)								
France								
1984/85	5,600	29,300	18,600	53,500	2,100	46,700	4,700	53,500
1985/86	4,700	35,200	16,700	56,600	1,900	49,100	5,600	56,600
1986/87	5,600	36,000	18,200	59,800	1,600	53,200	5,000	59,800

(Footnotes at end of table)

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE PRODUCERS
(METRIC TONS, NET WEIGHT) 1/

(Continued)

CROP YEAR 2/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMP.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
Germany								
1984/85	355	831	78,292	79,478	1,381	77,810	287	79,478
1985/86	287	410	74,855	75,552	1,753	73,471	328	75,552
1986/87	328	290	89,783	90,401	1,614	88,474	313	90,401
Greece								
1984/85	40,000	184,000	0	224,000	154,000	23,000	47,000	224,000
1985/86	47,000	190,000	1,400	238,400	152,000	55,000	31,400	238,400
1986/87	31,400	218,500	100	250,000	162,000	45,000	43,000	250,000
Italy								
1984/85	12,000	80,000	11,581	103,581	33,489	30,000	40,092	103,581
1985/86	2,000	80,000	10,000	92,000	36,000	50,000	6,000	92,000
1986/87	6,000	78,000	5,000	89,000	37,000	50,000	2,000	89,000
Japan								
1984/85	2,000	28,434	17,365	47,799	28	46,271	1,500	47,799
1985/86	1,500	31,710	28,208	61,418	34	56,384	5,000	61,418
1986/87	5,000	28,500	40,000	73,500	30	67,470	6,000	73,500
Spain								
1984/85	1,000	85,000	425	86,425	18,040	67,385	1,000	86,425
1985/86	1,000	84,000	503	85,503	12,775	68,228	4,500	85,503
1986/87	4,500	67,000	500	72,000	6,000	65,000	1,000	72,000
United States								
1984/85	28,372	397,765	25,266	451,403	11,431	354,272	85,700	451,403
1985/86	85,700	388,070	28,792	502,562	14,107	366,086	122,369	502,562
1986/87	122,369	316,506	16,500	455,376	15,300	366,409	73,666	455,376
CANNED PEARS								
France								
1984/85	5,100	27,700	9,600	42,400	2,900	32,500	7,000	42,400
1985/86	7,000	25,300	8,700	41,000	3,000	33,000	5,000	41,000
1986/87	5,000	22,000	13,200	40,200	400	35,800	4,000	40,200

(Footnotes at end of table)

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE PRODUCERS
(METRIC TONS, NET WEIGHT) 1/

(Continued)

CROP YEAR 2/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMP.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
Italy								
1984/85	1,500	58,000	131	59,631	48,491	4,000	7,140	59,631
1985/86	3,000	43,500	330	46,830	33,000	13,000	830	46,830
1986/87	830	42,000	145	42,975	30,000	12,975	0	42,975
Japan								
1984/85	300	478	3,510	4,288	0	3,988	300	4,288
1985/86	300	630	3,352	4,282	0	3,982	300	4,282
1986/87	300	600	4,800	5,700	0	5,200	500	5,700
Spain								
1984/85	100	37,500	93	37,693	7,921	27,772	2,000	37,693
1985/86	2,000	38,000	94	40,094	10,929	26,165	3,000	40,094
1986/87	3,000	5,000	140	8,140	3,000	5,140	0	8,140
United States								
1984/85	31,904	156,294	6,148	194,346	1,126	159,642	33,578	194,346
1985/86	33,578	159,478	17,144	210,199	775	148,310	61,603	210,688
1986/87	61,603	147,149	2,400	211,152	1,400	169,752	40,000	211,152
CANNED PLUMS AND PRUNES								
France								
1984/85	6,500	8,200	800	15,500	100	10,100	5,300	15,500
1985/86	5,300	6,300	1,500	13,100	70	9,130	3,900	13,100
1986/87	3,900	7,000	1,900	12,800	50	9,000	3,750	12,800
Germany								
1984/85	5,867	12,391	3,121	21,379	1,395	13,749	6,235	21,379
1985/86	6,235	16,052	3,394	25,681	1,439	16,331	7,911	25,681
1986/87	7,911	8,170	4,000	20,081	1,500	14,581	4,000	20,081

1/ 1 metric ton = 48.99 standard 45-lb. net cases of 24x2 1/2 cans. 2/ Marketing years beginning the following months of the indicated years: May in France and Germany; June in the United States; July in Greece, Spain, and Japan except cherries which are June; August in Italy.

NOTE: All data are preliminary and subject to revision.

June 1987 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON,AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES........(JUL)	8,006	7,753	142,297	156,500	152,792
CANADA............	2,487	4,853	20,698	34,253	25,202
EC-TWELVE.........	1,290	1,054	10,366	10,937	12,046
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,024	920	7,358	8,052	8,753
IRELAND..........	223	134	1,171	922	1,416
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	222	175	9,009	13,311	9,098
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,237	727	75,060	69,496	78,300
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	896	12	29,337	36,933	30,065
HONG KONG........	1,433	469	21,835	17,372	22,920
SINGAPORE........	353	.	10,625	6,667	11,358
MALAYSIA.........	423	112	7,659	3,590	8,179
MID. EAST & N. AFR	168	101	13,554	14,456	13,634
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	8,284	11,975	8,284
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	137	40	4,279	1,619	4,359
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	459	674	10,429	10,869	10,852
COLOMBIA.........	.	12	4,441	2,931	4,441
PANAMA...........	55	.	3,033	2,465	3,052
MEXICO...........	359	646	1,471	1,464	1,838
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	136	167	2,863	3,154	3,334
OTHER.............	7	3	318	23	325
AVOCADOS......(OCT)	776	1,238	1,874	3,469	5,482
CANADA............	162	115	647	629	1,273
EC-TWELVE.........	128	626	177	908	1,706
FRANCE...........	39	532	39	601	894
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	23	49	154	447
NETHERLANDS......	73	55	73	131	278
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	20	298
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	482	497	1,034	1,912	2,176
JAPAN............	481	497	1,008	1,907	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	1	.	1
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	.	3	.	18
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	10	.	10
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	1,386	2,230	2,722	3,288	9,827
CANADA............	1,273	2,039	2,286	2,856	6,647
EC-TWELVE.........	29	92	190	186	604
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	26	70	65	141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	76	58	156	136	2,363
JAPAN............	58	15	84	46	2,229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	8	14	37	47
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	3	.	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	7	3	8	22
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)	11	37	6,568	10,488	6,568
CANADA............	11	5	2,984	3,316	2,984
EC-TWELVE.........	.	1	444	1,567	444
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	20	262	20
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	31	3,072	5,313	3,072
JAPAN............	.	3	1,620	3,326	1,620
HONG KONG........	.	.	1,243	1,671	1,243
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	11	3	11
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	30	26	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	8	1	8
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	30,990	51,950	184,336	268,544	269,592
CANADA............	2,430	2,949	20,247	21,363	26,675
EC-TWELVE.........	11,503	17,921	72,046	93,334	78,840
FRANCE...........	8,092	12,398	41,205	54,630	44,586
NETHERLANDS......	1,864	2,960	17,931	20,016	20,410
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	382	257	2,279	2,430	2,512
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	16,676	30,823	89,703	150,860	161,480
JAPAN............	15,244	28,808	86,054	142,122	152,341
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	423	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	1	133	24
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	3	.	3
OTHER.............	.	.	57	.	57
LEMONS........(AUG)	12,268	13,060	93,437	113,601	130,090
CANADA............	825	275	6,209	5,709	8,932
EC-TWELVE.........	164	414	1,319	2,734	1,335
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	121	.	416	248	657
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11,070	12,273	84,935	104,606	118,605
JAPAN............	9,962	11,702	78,476	97,298	110,692
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	.	2
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	87	98	548	305	549
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	7	.	9
LIMES.........(APR)	222	556	222	556	2,538
CANADA............	222	109	222	109	1,176
EC-TWELVE.........	.	13	.	13	301
FRANCE...........	.	8	.	8	531
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	5	.	5	214
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	430	.	430	556
MALAYSIA.........	.	308	.	308	293
HONG KONG........	.	79	.	79	206
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	4	.	4	.
ORANGES.......(NOV)	50,604	43,065	194,262	198,108	394,162
CANADA............	13,325	11,501	69,814	68,725	112,225
EC-TWELVE.........	708	581	2,355	4,415	6,718
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	102	52	366	868	1,560
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	36,401	30,870	121,353	123,863	273,034
HONG KONG........	16,758	9,506	62,587	56,938	125,736
JAPAN............	14,322	16,673	35,544	45,478	108,734
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	.	15	90	15
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	51	41	315	119	559
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	20	41	23	49
OTHER.............	.	.	2	5	2
GRAPES........(JUN)	1,505	1,446	100,846	100,185	104,198
CANADA............	1,184	1,328	61,698	54,910	64,870
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	637	3,591	675
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	10	1,389	2,078	1,389
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	197	13	31,369	33,677	31,451
HONG KONG........	16	.	18,099	10,056	18,129
SINGAPORE........	.	.	3,845	3,572	3,886
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	118	.	3,733	12,416	3,733
JAPAN............	63	.	3,327	4,318	3,331
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	.	496	478	496
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	93	62	4,264	4,574	4,300
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	34	946	877	970
OTHER.............	.	.	47	1	48
PEARS.........(JUL)	1,400	1,651	28,053	33,046	29,689
CANADA............	981	1,333	13,489	15,845	14,749
EC-TWELVE.........	4	.	611	948	611
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	.	5,707	7,301	5,707
SWEDEN...........	.	.	4,897	6,490	4,897
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	25	688	716	721
MID. EAST & N. AFR	129	29	4,315	4,095	4,389
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	2,543	2,594	2,543
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	129	29	1,374	1,215	1,448
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	275	257	3,032	3,937	3,279
MEXICO...........	275	257	2,000	1,423	2,248
PANAMA...........	.	.	704	536	704
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	8	7	189	204	205
OTHER.............	.	.	22	.	27
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	115	47	685	530	23,630
CANADA............	35	28	376	419	12,502
EC-TWELVE.........	70	5	85	47	843
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	641
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	132	.	9,269
HONG KONG........	.	.	56	.	7,056
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	11	.	1,211
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	6	.	6	16
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	3	78	49	326
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	5	14	9	32
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	171	668	7,417	8,584	7,905
CANADA............	68	247	830	1,653	1,245
EC-TWELVE.........	23	139	2,964	2,781	2,964
NETHERLANDS......	.	126	1,838	1,974	1,838
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	595	332	595
UNITED KINGDOM...	13	.	349	230	349
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	66	1,003	1,757	1,057
SWEDEN...........	.	.	481	642	481
FINLAND..........	.	26	242	437	242
AUSTRIA..........	.	26	145	370	199
SWITZERLAND......	.	14	134	299	134
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	80	217	2,600	2,297	2,616
JAPAN............	76	204	2,186	2,000	2,200
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	19	88	19
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	0	8	4
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS......(JUN)	26	35	336	241	372
CANADA............	9	.	20	32	43
EC-TWELVE.........	5	17	34	39	34
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	7	21	18	24
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	.	124	91	129
JAPAN............	3	.	44	27	48
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	.	.	33	.	33
AUSTRALIA........	.	.	14	.	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	11	97	55	97
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	55	35	55
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	1	.	18	.	18
KUWAIT...........	.	.	10	8	10
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	26	4	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	8	2	[illegible]
OTHER.............	.	.	6	.	6
CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	250	300	1,672	2,150	2,138
CANADA............	.	.	100	111	101
EC-TWELVE.........	7	30	49	97	56
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	2	127	38	132
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	210	256	1,165	1,680	1,588
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	114	121	440	668	649
HONG KONG........	20	49	329	381	403
SINGAPORE........	.	29	149	241	241
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	3	55	46	57
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	10	6	79	79	97
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	20	3	97	98	106
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	1
CHERRIES,SWETT(JUL)	129	422	1,800	2,675	2,155

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES/SW& (CONT)					
CANADA............	2	191	124	1,094	180
EC-TWELVE.........	35	9	121	93	123
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	5	71	46	77
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	56	200	1,372	1,298	1,646
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	40	75	755	493	853
JAPAN............	13	99	428	571	556
MID. EAST & N. AFR	28	17	81	123	93
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	23	14	27
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	.	[illegible]	7	9
PEACHES.......(JUN)	1,462	1,379	11,228	14,133	14,107
CANADA............	304	101	3,128	2,336	3,269
EC-TWELVE.........	25	18	244	331	244
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	76	32	935	516	1,042
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	930	1,118	5,579	9,605	8,157
JAPAN............	761	937	3,925	7,281	6,407
MID. EAST & N. AFR	39	87	442	489	442
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	55	15	765	643	812
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	33	8	134	182	140
OTHER............	.	.	.	33	.
PEARS.........(JUN)	72	187	690	1,277	775
CANADA............	.	23	25	64	38
EC-TWELVE.........	13	39	51	159	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	9	191	415	237
SWEDEN..........	6	.	80	216	121
NORWAY..........	8	9	101	180	108
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	92	186	330	206
JAPAN............	7	34	90	130	97
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	.	.	31	4	31
SINGAPORE........	3	3	24	34	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	27	19	146	106	146
SAUDI ARABIA.....	27	17	109	51	109
KUWAIT..........	.	.	18	39	18
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	.	55	123	59
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	5	37	79	37
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	1,605	623	4,403	2,225	10,071
CANADA............	520	428	1,780	1,436	4,744
EC-TWELVE.........	103	38	324	312	1,415
NETHERLANDS......	71	38	237	188	741
GERMANY, FED. REP	30	.	61	69	531
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	16	14	80	192	340
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	943	93	2,133	143	3,264
PHILIPPINES......	800	.	1,892	.	2,585
JAPAN............	129	91	191	129	386
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	4	12	4	54
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	15	3	37	48
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	22	31	69	39	203
OTHER............	.	.	2	64	2
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,951	2,100	15,537	17,488	17,129
CANADA............	418	521	4,097	3,683	4,313
EC-TWELVE.........	74	15	361	741	390
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	74	50	703	920	765
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,051	1,097	6,828	8,530	7,867
JAPAN............	616	627	2,601	3,100	3,246
HONG KONG........	234	302	1,966	2,555	2,157
SINGAPORE........	64	63	811	867	877
MID. EAST & N. AFR	151	264	1,106	1,236	1,113
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	96	94	1,547	1,456	1,699
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	87	60	892	843	978
OTHER............	.	.	3	79	4
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.......(AUG)	5,340	4,297	56,454	60,936	71,873
CANADA............	177	230	2,982	2,303	3,472
EC-TWELVE.........	2,433	2,373	17,295	24,401	24,548
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,269	1,173	6,861	9,089	10,613
GERMANY, FED. REP	276	408	3,592	5,816	5,019
NETHERLANDS......	318	378	2,953	3,252	3,893
DENMARK..........	316	295	2,529	4,278	3,428
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	320	631	7,253	8,289	9,306
SWEDEN..........	96	348	3,597	3,894	4,777
NORWAY..........	116	127	1,652	1,873	1,943
FINLAND..........	64	49	1,459	1,880	1,851
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,165	961	24,442	22,485	29,509
JAPAN............	1,977	419	17,208	13,971	20,736
MID. EAST & N. AFR	48	19	1,973	992	2,078
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	145	38	1,870	2,056	2,217
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	53	45	412	410	515
OTHER............	.	.	227	.	227
PRUNES........(AUG)	3,251	5,082	35,920	44,129	48,250
CANADA............	171	106	1,998	2,282	2,713
EC-TWELVE.........	1,780	2,868	18,332	22,602	25,424
ITALY............	343	740	7,024	6,177	8,570
GERMANY, FED. REP	390	690	4,088	5,625	6,270
UNITED KINGDOM...	208	461	1,936	2,408	3,145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	391	572	5,260	6,123	6,645
SWEDEN..........	231	238	1,888	2,372	2,399
FINLAND..........	54	68	1,761	1,919	2,055
NORWAY..........	43	133	950	1,184	1,245

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
SWITZERLAND......	47	91	541	362	691
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	824	1,487	7,430	9,841	10,329
JAPAN............	579	1,226	5,094	7,193	7,022
MID. EAST & N. AFR	43	18	672	1,201	741
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	27	26	1,876	1,781	1,988
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	6	327	284	384
OTHER............	.	.	24	14	25
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)					
(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	69	406	457	948	1,587
CANADA............	.	3	39	26	81
EC-TWELVE.........	3	201	103	355	517
FRANCE..........	.	40	99	182	418
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	155	.	155	66
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	4	16	7	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	23	136	83	271	399
JAPAN............	15	114	51	216	286
HONG KONG........	1	8	13	16	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	29	60	146	262	347
SAUDI ARABIA.....	18	24	93	107	178
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	7	22	22	60	68
KUWAIT..........	0	6	8	18	43
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	2	.	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	13	3	67	25	181
NETHL. ANTILLES..	7	.	29	11	103
LW & WW ISLANDS..	.	1	5	4	21
BARBADOS........	2	.	11	6	19
OTHER............	1	.	1	.	1
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	177	599	1,496	2,136	3,535
CANADA............	23	133	324	432	625
EC-TWELVE.........	54	220	371	700	1,075
FRANCE..........	51	220	366	681	1,051
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	5	2	7	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	27	57	234	197	633
JAPAN............	5	17	129	86	245
HONG KONG........	5	12	33	31	105
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	6	2	7	9	82
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	16	13	66
MID. EAST & N. AFR	47	134	426	652	835
SAUDI ARABIA.....	13	38	311	173	395
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	21	48	42	249	166
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	5	.	16	3	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	17	35	104	119	291
OTHER............	5	15	20	26	24
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	340	428	910	1,315	1,938
CANADA............	39	65	199	261	394
EC-TWELVE.........	38	38	113	103	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	16	16	47	52	102
NETHERLANDS......	21	22	46	42	100
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	.	19	9	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	2	41	24	84
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	259	309	542	887	1,173
JAPAN............	257	301	530	868	1,143
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	13	14	25	51
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	0	13	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	0	2	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	656	1,164	3,918	5,040	9,578
CANADA............	244	408	1,666	2,305	3,682
EC-TWELVE.........	97	274	780	1,084	2,323
GERMANY, FED. REP	17	82	88	540	875
NETHERLANDS......	31	116	503	169	715
UNITED KINGDOM...	21	5	100	183	353
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	90	165	339	475	909
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	162	243	567	805	1,542
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	94	58	234	219	499
HONG KONG........	11	42	85	153	248
JAPAN............	27	51	52	128	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	24	44	317	206	566
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	27	21	167	113	370
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	11	4	80	47	181
OTHER............	0	5	1	5	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	453	174	946	625	2,201
CANADA............	43	107	66	415	312
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	44	22	101
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	127	.	165	24	212
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	253	41	568	121	1,406
JAPAN............	242	21	526	39	1,219
MID. EAST & N. AFR	28	.	78	.	101
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	2	.	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	26	19	43	51
OTHER............	.	.	5	.	15
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	429	221	1,577	1,415	3,611
CANADA............	18	4	104	35	190
EC-TWELVE.........	76	54	84	402	301
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	21	47	150	237	215
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	243	91	958	637	2,263
MALAYSIA.........	55	15	266	192	721
SINGAPORE........	7	7	190	103	449
JAPAN............	136	7	256	67	402

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
HONG KONG	32	48	88	165	326
MID. EAST & N. AFR	60	.	197	.	353
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	16	5	34
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	11	10	58	94	226
OTHER	.	15	8	15	28
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	1,097	3,810	3,629	6,260	5,087
CANADA	520	1,354	826	1,622	1,946
EC-TWELVE	85	246	355	681	447
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	64	170	156	320	191
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	428	1,258	2,290	2,851	2,398
JAPAN	402	1,211	2,240	2,776	2,257
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	.	2	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	779	.	782	101
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	.	3
OTHER	.	.	.	1	.
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	18,252	10,545	95,766	74,628	148,161
CANADA	17,142	9,168	88,954	67,504	131,614
EC-TWELVE	186	328	2,445	1,875	2,868
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	309	75	309
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	692	964	2,660	3,935	10,889
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	27	36	405	66
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	106	.	264	33	480
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	120	59	970	801	1,774
OTHER	6	.	128	.	163
ONION.........(OCT)	3,529	4,280	37,163	43,884	66,261
CANADA	1,961	4,100	16,366	29,374	28,775
EC-TWELVE	1,382	20	1,908	601	2,218
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	9	.	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	103	128	16,124	12,072	31,208
JAPAN	.	20	10,064	4,157	19,228
HONG KONG	103	39	3,893	2,576	6,096
CHINA (TAIWAN)	.	.	819	4,283	3,817
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	141	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	27	23	2,085	1,376	2,615
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	30	9	433	270	678
OTHER	27	.	238	50	394
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	2,805	3,632	12,194	11,274	34,048
CANADA	2,556	3,506	10,476	9,787	29,560
EC-TWELVE	3	.	3	54	3
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	100	14	100
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	32	393	198	501
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	16	19	63	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	185	58	877	871	3,151
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	53	20	327	282	708
OTHER	.	.	.	4	3
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	1,866	2,219	3,465	4,861	6,425
CANADA	1,866	2,219	3,038	4,342	5,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	95	22	95
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	100
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	151	779
MEXICO	.	.	.	151	697
HONDURAS	.	.	.	.	82
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	331	346	373
TOMATOES......(OCT)	4,224	5,823	34,994	36,313	57,782
CANADA	4,218	5,804	34,367	35,836	54,773
EC-TWELVE	.	10	1	64	1
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	.	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	9	283	242	2,532
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	99	21	157
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	.	213	150	282
OTHER	.	.	29	.	35
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	7,622	9,028	51,098	62,511	70,042
CANADA	219	102	622	642	935
EC-TWELVE	3,066	2,861	20,284	22,566	28,572
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,108	1,037	7,966	10,763	11,577
UNITED KINGDOM	1,373	924	7,649	5,999	9,582
FRANCE	441	349	3,306	3,719	5,576
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	700	1,246	5,981	6,664	8,041
SWITZERLAND	379	726	3,651	4,050	4,859
SWEDEN	223	335	1,739	1,787	2,401
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,392	4,635	22,167	30,569	29,799
JAPAN	2,173	3,413	13,838	23,390	19,117
HONG KONG	713	463	3,078	2,296	4,057
CHINA (TAIWAN)	276	425	2,527	2,795	3,124
MID. EAST & N. AFR	71	38	473	353	659
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	140	85	1,251	1,098	1,514
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	34	61	317	611	519
OTHER	.	.	2	8	2
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	213	322	2,322	2,974	2,660
CANADA	62	124	833	1,061	944
EC-TWELVE	.	.	22	88	28
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	27	.	29	3	29
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	88	142	1,062	1,167	1,246
JAPAN	38	48	595	478	680
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	39	36	303	298	353
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	.	102	225	116
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	19	18	120	209	139
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	39	148	219	152
OTHER	.	.	7	1	7
TOMATO, WHCLE.(JUL)	362	194	7,384	4,313	7,773
CANADA	156	54	1,736	1,712	1,969
EC-TWELVE	18	17	94	195	94
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	6	.	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	157	51	5,190	1,952	5,295
CHINA (TAIWAN)	146	.	4,648	1,532	4,675
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	18	91	201	101
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	.	13	27	28
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	8	54	244	210	270
OTHER	.	.	10	15	10
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN, SWEET, FRZ(JUL)	3,041	4,079	32,853	31,956	41,685
CANADA	283	346	3,108	1,326	3,634
EC-TWELVE	141	535	3,161	3,798	4,180
UNITED KINGDOM	141	271	2,462	3,080	3,200
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	35	365	236	592
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	139	330	824	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,514	2,877	25,708	25,372	32,884
JAPAN	2,149	2,536	21,313	21,816	27,744
AUSTRALIA	302	242	3,957	3,151	4,631
MID. EAST & N. AFR	29	127	86	271	145
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	20	283	103	287
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	56	34	175	261	180
OTHER	.	.	2	.	2
FR. FRIES, FRZ.(JUL)	5,512	6,994	54,241	70,847	65,699
CANADA	41	49	265	787	343
EC-TWELVE	.	.	281	23	282
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	101	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5,359	6,774	52,712	68,410	63,963
JAPAN	4,635	5,802	45,722	59,400	55,218
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	164	462	727	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	27	2	131	87	135
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	58	5	368	699	475
OTHER	11	.	20	14	20
GARLIC, DRD/DEH(JAN)	371	335	1,159	1,017	4,923
CANADA	79	174	270	432	922
EC-TWELVE	40	84	292	246	1,706
UNITED KINGDOM	11	35	138	121	1,006
GERMANY, FED. REP	4	36	87	71	433
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	23	43	89	88	237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	49	20	157	106	458
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	8	43	20	118
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	167	.	270	107	1,379
BRAZIL	167	.	249	103	1,343
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	1	4	5	31
OTHER	11	5	34	13	73
ONIONS, DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,074	1,977	4,659	5,848	14,852
CANADA	84	198	463	728	1,462
EC-TWELVE	487	848	2,146	2,663	7,386
UNITED KINGDOM	147	203	736	875	3,095
GERMANY, FED. REP	165	387	726	1,007	2,422
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	195	330	536	851	1,732
SWEDEN	100	64	219	222	609
SWITZERLAND	60	164	156	355	497
NORWAY	34	41	108	136	345
FINLAND	.	55	48	132	253
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	290	514	1,419	1,415	3,908
JAPAN	109	347	956	965	2,520
AUSTRALIA	167	117	425	333	1,141
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	5	6	5	41
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	25	15	101	135
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	19	22	47	50	114
OTHER	.	35	27	35	75
POTATO, FLAKES.(OCT)	1,433	1,523	6,977	11,565	13,423
CANADA	.	24	284	511	534
EC-TWELVE	109	326	315	1,598	786
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	35	95	221	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,288	1,056	6,181	8,850	11,723
JAPAN	1,193	919	5,626	7,855	10,448
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	9	7	41	29
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	18	73	94	308	211
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	19	8
OTHER	.	.	.	18	.
POTATO, DRD/DEH(OCT)	73	258	1,936	2,853	3,615
CANADA	29	158	1,031	2,139	2,388
EC-TWELVE	.	1	67	164	137
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	18	120	56	123
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	40	53	595	303	763
JAPAN	17	40	398	212	505
PHILIPPINES	.	9	119	12	158
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	66	108	99

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO/DRD/D (CONT)					
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	20	9	42	53
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	6	48	39	51
OTHER.............	.	1	.	1	.
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS/UNSHLD(JUL)	284	112	4,282	2,316	4,754
CANADA............	68	.	539	438	584
EC-TWELVE.........	120	.	700	9	700
GERMANY, FED. REP	100	.	304	.	304
FRANCE............	.	.	193	.	193
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	91	.	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	2	178	147	233
MID. EAST & N. AFR	38	.	630	185	630
ISRAEL............	.	.	157	19	157
KUWAIT............	.	.	156	16	156
SAUDI ARABIA......	38	.	140	136	140
JORDAN............	.	.	130	14	130
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	30	483	300	514
MEXICO............	6	30	405	286	408
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	20	7	20
OTHER.............	34	80	1,641	1,231	1,983
INDIA.............	34	80	1,619	1,231	1,958
PECANS/UNSHLD.(OCT)	41	2	296	272	678
CANADA............	18	.	124	137	197
EC-TWELVE.........	16	.	132	59	356
UNITED KINGDOM....	10	.	98	19	257
NETHERLANDS.......	.	.	10	10	50
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	.	21	.	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	12	23	49
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	3	42	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	1	7
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	2	23	10	61
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	.	1
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS/UNSHLD(AUG)	475	844	40,831	44,191	42,689
CANADA............	32	74	2,405	1,791	2,622
EC-TWELVE.........	126	94	28,571	33,418	28,990
GERMANY, FED. REP	23	19	9,897	11,586	9,897
SPAIN.............	19	20	8,504	8,909	8,542
ITALY.............	57	.	3,833	4,441	3,833
NETHERLANDS.......	10	7	3,246	6,267	3,256
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1,660	1,560	1,671
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	49	452	584	1,582	662
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	608	392	617
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	268	224	6,684	5,376	8,108
MEXICO............	268	224	5,926	3,568	7,343
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	18	53	18
OTHER.............	0	.	0	19	0
PISTACH/UNSHLD(SEP)	54	208	559	884	1,236
CANADA............	.	1	36	21	286
EC-TWELVE.........	35	21	81	151	375
GERMANY, FED. REP	20	20	23	75	282
FRANCE............	10	.	22	12	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	56	54	58
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	148	230	543	288
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	74	118	305	137
HONG KONG.........	0	57	48	184	84
AUSTRALIA.........	.	3	34	13	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	15	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	10	.	114	12	126
MEXICO............	10	.	113	7	119
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	37	0	37	0
OTHER.............	.	1	41	51	101
ALMONDS/SHLD..(JUL)	12,538	1,924	119,899	54,261	136,312
CANADA............	84	218	2,307	4,152	2,581
EC-TWELVE.........	6,817	764	57,492	23,946	68,432
GERMANY, FED. REP	4,704	256	33,242	11,346	37,843
FRANCE............	816	225	8,725	4,688	9,987
UNITED KINGDOM....	597	156	6,783	3,365	7,998
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	480	303	9,387	6,657	10,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,722	527	16,621	14,807	20,096
JAPAN.............	1,398	368	12,522	11,773	15,322
AUSTRALIA.........	138	34	1,857	1,081	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	326	30	5,131	1,617	5,333
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	10	1	1,279	516	1,398
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	4	27	35	31
OTHER.............	3,099	77	27,657	2,531	27,866
USSR..............	3,000	.	26,671	1,999	26,671
PECANS/SHLD...(OCT)	55	52	335	531	700
CANADA............	25	17	204	315	411
EC-TWELVE.........	29	28	82	152	190
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	22	29	94
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	14	19	32	62	49
UNITED KINGDOM....	15	10	22	40	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	1	42	35	48
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	1	3	10	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	5	3	19	40
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	1	1

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WALNUTS/SHLD..(AUG)	420	539	7,056	8,194	7,984
CANADA............	60	31	595	759	682
EC-TWELVE.........	72	122	3,862	3,850	4,190
SPAIN.............	17	1	2,218	1,701	2,327
GERMANY, FED. REP	19	29	580	895	747
ITALY.............	.	83	699	850	699
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	0	235	258	286
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	264	386	1,716	2,800	2,122
AUSTRALIA.........	158	94	952	758	1,193
JAPAN.............	61	276	443	1,679	546
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	43	15	272	285	330
MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	.	279	335	332
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	.	348	143	350
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	4	40	5
OTHER.............	.	.	17	10	17
PISTACHIO/SHLD(SEP)	24	25	226	227	353
CANADA............	1	.	48	16	49
EC-TWELVE.........	9	.	36	41	80
FRANCE............	.	.	16	37	59
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	0	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	2	38	52	62
HONG KONG.........	5	.	14	20	25
SINGAPORE.........	.	.	16	7	17
JAPAN.............	.	2	0	9	11
AUSTRALIA.........	1	.	9	15	9
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	23	89	118	148
MEXICO............	7	23	87	114	144
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	13	.	13
ALMONDS/PREP..(JUL)	3,107	1,000	27,148	23,306	33,223
CANADA............	38	74	725	1,220	838
EC-TWELVE.........	2,109	340	18,519	11,646	22,245
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,092	57	8,563	4,337	10,540
FRANCE............	261	96	3,955	2,872	4,621
UNITED KINGDOM....	448	118	2,357	3,193	3,165
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	154	100	1,931	2,423	2,237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	530	467	4,972	7,279	6,873
JAPAN.............	443	325	3,866	6,338	5,516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	18	533	656	550
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	0	85	44	90
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	8	11	9
OTHER.............	251	.	376	27	380
HOPS					
HOPS..........(SEP)	155	225	1,207	1,197	1,980
CANADA............	48	1	411	262	411
EC-TWELVE.........	.	.	.	5	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	.	186	307	317
JAPAN.............	13	.	172	307	283
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	91	219	537	569	1,154
BRAZIL............	87	76	365	255	854
COLOMBIA..........	.	.	158	70	158
ARGENTINA.........	2	.	2	98	122
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	5	21	33	29
OTHER.............	.	.	52	21	70
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	84	158	1,363	1,675	2,074
CANADA............	10	1	74	57	75
EC-TWELVE.........	9	15	125	229	188
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	15	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	29	89	83	109
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	23	112	988	1,199	1,560
COLOMBIA..........	.	.	301	153	567
MEXICO............	.	57	477	664	529
BRAZIL............	3	10	100	142	223
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	1	15	14	18
OTHER.............	22	.	72	78	124
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	819	1,074	1,959	2,891	6,779
CANADA............	418	361	824	866	2,496
EC-TWELVE.........	108	341	343	825	1,576
UNITED KINGDOM....	72	136	204	453	962
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	20	48	34	99	229
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	24	77	63	147	166
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	158	195	344	704	1,316
JAPAN.............	142	132	272	402	1,012
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	2	1	3	4
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	22	59	66	214
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	104	74	313	273	985
BAHAMAS...........	37	17	97	60	225
NETHL. ANTILLES..	20	10	58	56	209
LW & WW ISLANDS..	12	13	78	37	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	14	.	24	1	110
OTHER.............	4	2	12	7	22
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	59	101	312	254	692
CANADA............	3	1	24	36	46
EC-TWELVE.........	48	72	185	132	414
UNITED KINGDOM....	42	16	123	63	322

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LEMON OIL... (CONT)					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	.	4	6	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	28	51	72	146
JAPAN............	4	22	37	59	89
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	1	4	2	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	9	.	9
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	0	39	8	69
OTHER............	.	.	1	0	2
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	195	94	867	662	1,469
CANADA...........	5	5	21	33	34
EC-TWELVE........	28	16	154	154	300
NETHERLANDS......	0	.	50	20	119
GERMANY, FED. REP	12	12	27	46	58
FRANCE...........	3	.	46	28	51
UNITED KINGDOM...	10	1	18	31	44
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	162	83	167
SWITZERLAND......	.	0	160	82	160
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	40	50	172	247	437
JAPAN............	23	34	129	128	278
HONG KONG........	13	11	20	94	87
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	1	0	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	109	22	296	126	437
MEXICO...........	106	21	241	101	349
COLOMBIA.........	.	.	42	.	66
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	0	0	1	2
OTHER............	12	1	61	18	91
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	68	94	552	761	963
CANADA...........	5	2	28	17	43
EC-TWELVE........	27	65	233	341	469
UNITED KINGDOM...	19	35	113	133	212
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	9	42	78	82
FRANCE...........	1	6	29	41	61
NETHERLANDS......	3	3	22	28	49
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	13	32	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	11	181	285	242
JAPAN............	1	3	125	210	142
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	8	14	46	44
HONG KONG........	11	.	21	18	25
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	5	4	9
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	15	11	78	66	138
MEXICO...........	7	6	48	29	78
BRAZIL...........	3	2	9	10	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	1	0	3	4
OTHER............	3	3	14	14	24
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	34	32	260	201	470
CANADA...........	5	2	18	10	28
EC-TWELVE........	17	18	131	121	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	8	9	44	43	74
FRANCE...........	2	6	39	34	65
ITALY............	5	1	24	13	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	0	2	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	4	63	39	119
JAPAN............	1	2	39	26	71
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	2	15	4	27
HONG KONG........	.	.	5	5	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	1	1	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	5	4	38	21	73
MEXICO...........	3	4	22	16	37
BRAZIL...........	2	.	15	3	33
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	0	.	0
OTHER............	4	2	9	7	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	20,968	26,514	104,987	90,513	146,384
CANADA..........	3,906	4,063	33,938	32,666	42,236
NEW ZEALAND....	2,909	4,479	15,395	11,500	32,449
CHILE..........	14,134	17,930	24,293	31,011	30,792
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	10,852	7,280	17,027
FRANCE.........	.	.	15,821	7,239	15,821
BANANAS.....(JAN)	216,806	259,641	1,006,112	1,018,985	2,978,394
ECUADOR........	62,123	64,156	270,644	279,854	744,118
COSTA RICA.....	35,486	57,675	194,957	204,226	565,699
COLOMBIA.......	42,145	47,368	170,931	176,588	521,090
HONDURAS.......	32,227	46,239	157,286	177,816	516,453
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	65	51	395	335	7,761
CANADA.........	.	.	1	.	7,217
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	843	4,185	2,959	9,006	5,892
MEXICO.........	843	4,185	2,643	8,720	4,889
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	126	.	2,538	1,760	2,578
BAHAMAS........	.	.	1,616	1,470	1,616
MEXICO.........	119	.	854	27	854
LEMONS......(AUG)	6	1,473	10,728	7,988	14,637
CHILE..........	.	.	6,270	1,035	8,314
SPAIN..........	.	1,430	2,042	2,290	3,692
BAHAMAS........	.	.	2,278	4,605	2,278
LIMES.......(APR)	1,772	1,895	1,772	1,895	27,498
MEXICO.........	1,444	1,624	1,444	1,624	24,201
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	181	.	9,078	13,028	9,673
MEXICO.........	.	.	5,676	7,106	6,218
SPAIN..........	139	.	1,867	4,431	1,867
JAPAN..........	26	.	1,463	1,415	1,477
ORANGES.....(NOV)	1,999	2,877	24,679	17,080	28,159
MEXICO.........	1,549	1,914	7,965	9,545	8,555
SPAIN..........	.	.	6,307	2,036	6,314
ISRAEL.........	15	319	6,180	3,654	6,205
GRAPES......(JUN)	48,899	41,542	186,326	233,571	203,401
CHILE..........	48,765	41,542	160,409	206,143	172,696
MEXICO.........	.	.	22,264	19,301	26,850
MANGOES.....(JAN)	3,463	3,130	4,579	4,687	44,744
MEXICO.........	1,416	650	1,833	802	36,685
HAITI..........	2,032	2,476	2,721	3,751	7,402
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	45,117	30,743	123,523	132,952	123,523
MEXICO.........	39,733	24,529	98,103	103,743	98,103
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	14,457	15,409	61,228	71,261	61,228
MEXICO.........	5,855	7,432	23,468	33,425	23,468
GUATEMALA......	4,093	4,297	13,091	9,774	13,091
WATERMELONS.(APR)	23,605	17,034	23,605	17,034	105,411
MEXICO.........	19,621	16,454	19,621	16,454	95,872
PEARS.......(JUL)	5,270	5,488	18,366	23,857	25,110
CHILE..........	2,541	3,706	9,423	14,281	10,155
AUSTRALIA......	1,183	1,150	3,097	3,210	5,534
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,077	.	1,628	188	4,025
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	6,489	11,123	27,743	28,847	77,229
COSTA RICA.....	2,454	3,719	11,091	10,727	33,226
HONDURAS.......	3,170	5,246	11,985	12,885	25,841
DOMINICAN REPUB	306	1,687	1,787	3,900	12,236
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	38	39	1,087	100	9,288
NEW ZEALAND....	37	13	1,057	70	9,199
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	171	207	3,437	4,597	3,589
SPAIN..........	108	86	2,670	3,141	2,765
ISRAEL.........	24	35	368	273	409
MANDARINS...(JAN)	2,978	5,158	15,388	19,965	44,289
SPAIN..........	1,357	3,063	7,949	11,917	20,644
JAPAN..........	640	345	3,525	2,229	13,179
KOREA, REPUBLIC	488	793	2,210	3,243	6,049
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	4,652	6,567	35,006	38,710	65,294
SPAIN..........	4,072	6,012	31,125	34,727	57,090
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	189	568	1,369	1,844	2,538
GREECE.........	186	93	1,266	1,287	2,372
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	355	503	3,048	3,601	5,859
SPAIN..........	245	372	2,092	2,704	4,004
MEXICO.........	.	.	429	80	805
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	31	59	217	282	572
GREECE.........	26	59	186	229	461
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	291	279	1,740	1,618	3,368
SPAIN..........	265	238	1,596	1,412	3,013
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,712	4,946	27,920	30,327	51,216
SPAIN..........	3,533	4,876	27,236	29,761	49,586
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	74	211	712	1,038	1,740
GREECE.........	27	109	378	527	1,003
SPAIN..........	29	68	188	363	451
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,149	1,599	27,040	15,753	28,792
GREECE.........	109	273	8,975	7,782	9,532
SPAIN..........	58	56	6,879	453	6,924
CHILE..........	688	961	3,996	3,477	4,563
REP SOUTH AFRIC	201	.	3,432	1,754	3,914
PEARS.......(JUN)	144	35	17,144	2,266	17,633
SPAIN..........	143	19	7,192	751	7,376
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	3,999	497	4,237
AUSTRALIA......	.	15	2,701	385	2,701
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	17,385	21,067	88,978	79,685	253,442
PHILIPPINES....	6,382	8,073	36,246	36,419	108,369
THAILAND.......	8,829	10,443	41,012	33,491	108,016
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,296	1,491	17,387	13,549	19,587
MEXICO.........	686	1,068	6,224	8,427	7,301
ITALY..........	18	.	2,324	1	2,326
REP SOUTH AFRIC	52	.	2,011	613	2,299
GREECE.........	38	.	1,838	34	1,990

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	197	1,182	2,112	7,436	2,761
TURKEY.........	177	957	1,782	6,429	2,378
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	8	50	559	899	608
IRAN...........	.	35	408	731	437
CHINA (MAINLAND	6	.	55	116	73
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	426	76	1,720	1,142	2,190
IRAN...........	.	69	1,004	719	1,022
TUNISIA........	310	.	448	.	448
PAKISTAN.......	54	.	54	208	428
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	6	.	3,338	2,623	3,352
GREECE.........	4	.	2,632	2,209	2,332
TURKEY.........	.	.	394	314	397
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	62	21	3,082	5,543	3,389
MEXICO.........	61	.	2,871	5,101	3,137
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	204	397	2,451	1,775	3,139
SPAIN..........	136	111	2,304	1,118	2,684
TURKEY.........	68	122	102	385	357
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,505	2,993	24,870	27,639	32,883
GERMANY, FED. R	831	631	5,850	7,332	7,372
ARGENTINA......	155	176	5,204	2,779	6,882
AUSTRIA........	256	701	2,819	4,643	3,264
NETHERLANDS....	136	8	2,264	1,022	2,776
SPAIN..........	137	91	2,265	1,032	2,683
REP SOUTH AFRIC	135	.	1,203	524	1,968
FCOJ........(DEC)	28,347	22,895	152,214	174,861	392,148
BRAZIL.........	21,227	16,307	136,467	154,814	359,364
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	1,395	474	7,613	2,734	29,482
BRAZIL.........	801	140	3,693	596	13,048
ARGENTINA......	317	232	2,253	1,349	10,101
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	32	287	9,717	7,714	28,338
PHILIPPINES....	.	269	9,374	7,582	27,482
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	4,276	4,667	22,337	17,775	55,578
PHILIPPINES....	1,791	2,110	7,787	9,711	23,418
THAILAND.......	992	2,215	6,939	5,142	20,318
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	469	573	1,851	1,866	4,616
CANADA.........	469	412	1,850	1,363	4,527
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	800	285	2,310	2,193	6,506
YUGOSLAVIA.....	442	75	938	742	3,077
HUNGARY........	58	16	76	70	686
NEW ZEALAND....	144	172	489	811	679
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	4,345	6,902	11,121	25,225	22,007
MEXICO.........	3,606	6,092	8,215	21,411	16,468
POLAND.........	328	441	1,624	1,698	3,163
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	2,078	1,595	8,684	11,525	14,136
MEXICO.........	2,010	1,533	7,969	10,262	12,585
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	283	356	11,228	6,905	13,998
CANADA.........	253	239	10,367	6,439	12,546
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	940	787	49,447	30,539	61,965
CANADA.........	568	4	43,863	27,030	55,022
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	155	686	3,366	4,491	6,589
CANADA.........	.	.	1,593	799	4,251
MEXICO.........	133	629	1,079	3,400	1,393
CELERY......(OCT)	891	499	2,890	5,771	7,127
CANADA.........	.	.	1,036	424	3,804
MEXICO.........	712	355	1,076	4,019	1,977
GUATEMALA......	172	125	660	1,239	1,192
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	31,034	29,237	132,337	179,522	182,331
MEXICO.........	29,695	28,613	123,994	174,069	172,186
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	2,657	1,546	9,403	11,853	16,789
MEXICO.........	2,472	1,522	8,732	11,751	15,933
GARLIC......(OCT)	1,597	3,179	7,306	8,290	16,992
MEXICO.........	1,134	2,305	1,848	3,774	10,003
ARGENTINA......	315	719	3,298	2,197	3,309
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	510	157	6,320	4,281	9,892
MEXICO.........	499	148	5,744	4,081	6,545
CANADA.........	6	8	506	115	3,256
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	2,006	556	3,508	3,784	11,059
MEXICO.........	1,903	378	3,115	2,937	9,975
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	15,874	49,215	33,100	131,872	108,587
MEXICO.........	13,607	40,861	64,727	113,454	86,486
CANADA.........	2,012	1,171	16,347	6,657	18,795
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	16,297	15,278	60,695	86,835	106,925
MEXICO.........	14,946	14,444	52,814	81,492	94,764
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	11,357	11,689	24,004	24,673	27,974
CANADA.........	11,357	11,689	24,004	24,615	27,955
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	13,560	22,621	74,001	136,407	106,292
CANADA.........	13,557	22,621	73,958	136,251	106,036
SQUASH......(OCT)	9,222	8,711	40,470	61,083	57,542
MEXICO.........	8,889	8,461	38,423	59,992	55,276
TOMATOES....(OCT)	69,190	70,028	209,265	340,800	422,201
MEXICO.........	65,551	67,951	198,545	333,156	408,257
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	149	717	7,525	10,454	9,924
MEXICO.........	147	711	6,286	8,486	8,670
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	648	674	7,617	8,092	9,087
SPAIN..........	648	674	7,616	8,036	9,082
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	7,395	5,616	49,518	37,818	63,087
MEXICO.........	2,835	2,045	9,558	4,011	15,902
PORTUGAL.......	1,352	851	12,226	11,301	14,815
ISRAEL.........	920	216	12,530	6,405	14,382
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	1,014	842	12,866	8,193	15,070
ISRAEL.........	424	402	5,896	3,637	6,534
ITALY..........	75	360	4,919	1,936	5,584
SPAIN..........	365	7	973	1,761	1,726
TOMATOES....(JUL)	7,621	5,238	74,291	64,455	90,450
ITALY..........	4,192	2,886	35,548	34,969	45,622
SPAIN..........	1,732	1,403	22,285	16,673	25,295
ISRAEL.........	1,302	475	12,491	7,427	13,542
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	735	997	5,102	3,997	19,238
SPAIN..........	719	996	5,081	3,955	19,052
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	290	686	290	686	1,819
CHINA (TAIWAN).	124	19	124	19	1,266
MEXICO.........	145	572	145	572	208
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	4,812	9,375	61,791	65,865	73,448
CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,691	4,931	18,441	22,888	23,062
CHINA (MAINLAND	999	2,960	18,027	24,845	19,864
HONG KONG......	1,446	848	15,889	12,234	19,110
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS........(SEP)	751	858	5,615	6,892	8,311
CHINA (TAIWAN).	479	470	2,263	3,669	3,768
CANADA.........	193	314	2,263	2,829	3,136
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	3,664	.	27,091	15,091	45,206
MEXICO.........	3,229	.	22,481	10,672	38,259
GUATEMALA......	315	.	4,141	4,070	6,197
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	847	368	14,906	18,128	17,563
MEXICO.........	690	324	13,376	17,020	15,798
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	172	578	6,596	6,656	7,587
DOMINICAN REPUB	.	.	3,359	2,205	3,555
EL SALVADOR....	23	225	2,210	2,911	2,362
GUATEMALA......	149	354	943	1,489	1,586
POTATOES....(SEP)	4,855	2,925	23,700	22,205	35,529
CANADA.........	4,757	2,908	23,193	21,763	34,785
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	81	109	373	359	1,071
JAPAN..........	13	29	113	102	405
CHINA (TAIWAN).	30	23	107	53	209
KOREA, REPUBLIC	19	10	63	73	205
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	2,361	5,565	12,141	18,824	41,203
PHILIPPINES....	1,835	4,758	10,015	14,632	33,349
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	17	.	2,603	2,050	5,051
BRAZIL.........	17	.	2,537	1,953	4,974
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	375	62	11,503	488	12,466
IRAN...........	.	.	10,593	57	10,662
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	201	227	3,499	3,587	4,484
BRAZIL.........	195	180	2,287	2,339	3,018
PERU...........	6	27	897	791	1,127
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	1,507	3,177	35,805	36,424	45,574
BRAZIL.........	1,042	1,231	14,875	9,632	20,950
INDIA..........	344	1,746	17,236	22,866	20,400
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	295	174	1,401	1,593	1,886
TURKEY.........	291	154	1,326	1,127	1,745
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS........(SEP)	273,525	2036214	7,755,277	5,243,163	7,807,451
GERMANY, FED. R	218,659	1000539	6,086,106	3,289,011	6,088,525
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	36,330	817,470	1,181,643	1,682,065	1,230,644
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	3,657	4,201	15,186	13,234	55,216
ITALY..........	1,500	2,274	6,186	5,746	22,275
FRANCE.........	1,098	980	4,602	3,814	16,454
SPAIN..........	783	844	3,574	3,006	14,142
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	25,124	23,500	107,803	78,635	317,354
ITALY..........	12,206	11,989	57,256	36,909	151,019
FRANCE.........	7,322	6,438	28,632	21,764	93,636
GERMANY, FED. R	3,336	2,725	11,506	8,837	35,594
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,842	1,561	6,687	5,672	19,759
ITALY..........	944	1,059	3,251	2,672	9,564
SPAIN..........	611	356	2,396	2,250	7,054
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.......(JAN)	18,449	29,563	84,121	103,419	216,548
COLOMBIA.......	14,981	23,095	67,405	80,436	172,428
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	59,150	76,068	225,222	236,770	640,666
COLOMBIA.......	56,728	73,513	213,168	225,681	615,862

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